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TWICE READ.

The lamp burns with a sinful glow,
The sound dies in the room below,
The rain sweeps on the pane!
I wish my mind aside
What weight to bear have Helen's woes—
Andromache's—the Trojan's foes,
Of God like Hector's son?
I read it once, long years ago,
That not alone"—I whisper low.

We bent absorbed above each page,
The birds sang outward by their cage,
The vine swayed in the air,
I mind me well that summer day!
The sunbeams crept toward our knees,
Then stopped as we, in careless ease,
To read the legend there.
Our hearts sang then, though lips were dumb,
A song for all the years to come!

The bright, glad years! I could not see
The shadows waiting there for me,
The weary, haggard years!
I'll lay you by, old book, to night;
And from the lamp, and fire, or sky,
Or write a ballad—anything
To shut those burning tears.
In the Nevada's lonely shade
His grave, by strangers hands, was made!

The years to come—the hidden years!
What lovers and what friends and fears,
They held in their white hands!
The hidden pain, the hidden sin,
Fit emblems of the hopes that no!
The streams run seething in the den,
Over the silver sands;
And filled up hour by hour the den,
With priceless freight, but not for me.

The years gone by; the hopes that sleep
Within their tomb that make me weep,
And, trembling, kneel to pray!
O, silent years that were so bright!
Wash corpse-like washed on a wild coast,
Such one comes like a spectral ghost,
Down to your grave—away!
Those lonely thoughts but to prepare
Me for the day and all its care.

THE PULPIT.

Jesus and the Common People.

A Sermon Delivered in the Academy of Music, Thursday Evening, Nov. 8th, by Rev. Henry D Moore, Pastor of the Fifth Congregational Church.

"And the common people hear Him gladly."—Mark, xii. 37.

In reading the life of the Son of God, and the Savior of men, as recorded by the Evangelists, among the many wonderful facts there stated concerning His public ministry, there is none which more strongly arrest and closely enlist our attention, than those which concern His exclusion from the circles and the sympathies of the rulers and leaders of the people, and His popular and enthusiastic reception by the people themselves. As we read the history, and in imagination go about with Jesus from place to place, from the wilderness and the sea-side, to the villages and towns and cities, during those three years of His ministry among the people, we always look with indignation, mingled with pity, upon the *few* who excluded Him, and with wondering admiration upon the *many* who gathered about Him and welcomed Him.

It was not that, in the Divine idea, these few rulers and leaders of the many, were sinners above all others, or had evil views of sinners; nor that the many people were less sinful in character, less morally guilty in His sight, who came as the Savior of all, and without whose salvation all must perish. Nor is it to be accounted for on the supposition that the many people felt their need of the great Savior and Redeemer, and great salvation, and therefore came to Him as needy sinners; and that the rulers and leaders of the people (the Chief Priests, the Scribes and the Pharisees) did not feel their need of Him, and therefore did not come to Him. For as yet, though they knew Jesus of Nazareth, and either shunned Him, or flocked around Him, they knew neither the few nor the many knew Him as the Great Savior, and as bringing the tidings of the great salvation. Nor is it to be accounted for on the supposition that Jesus was low-born, ill-bred, common and vulgar in His tastes and associations and sympathies, without self-respect, and, therefore, not deserving the respect of others; without true ambition, seeking notoriety, and from motives of policy daring the taunts and derisions, and the severe letting alone of the select few, for the sake of the smiles and applause of the rabble many. Nor is it to be accounted for on the supposition that the *few* were wise as serpents, and the many dupes, deceivers and impostors, the wardens and guardians of public moralities and of the sanctities of religion, careful observers of the ancient landmarks, and jealous of disloyal and unholy innovations; and that the *many* were easily deceived and imposed upon, swayed by every wind and tossed by every wave, and followed any leader who happened to turn up, and worshiping as heroic any semblance and imposture of greatness. None of these reasons may be urged in explanation of the facts as we find them in the scriptures, that the *few* despised and excluded Christ, and the *many* welcomed and applauded Him. Notwithstanding the infinite grace and attractiveness of the Savior, He seemed to repel the few, the great, the proud, the men of power, and the rulers of the people: and notwithstanding the purity of His life and the holiness of His character, the altogether unworldliness and infinite heavenliness of His words and deeds, yet He seemed to attract to Himself the great masses of the wordly, the sinful, the selfish, the disappointed, the discontented, the wearied, the sorrowing and the heart-broken. It is a wonderful exhibition of fact and history. Perhaps it is both *fact* and *type*: both *history* and prophecy. It is wonderful, at any rate, and in any view of it, that it should seem at first sight that this state of things should have been reversed; that the few, the rulers, in view of His wisdom, and power, and holiness of life and character, and mind, would have made common cause with Him, would have conciliated His favor, would have flattered and fondled Him, and made Him their hero, as well as their friend. And on the other hand it would seem that the people, the common people, the mass of men already trodden down by the powerful, and oppressed by the strong, and slighted by the learned, and spurned by the proud in their righteous, moral and religious pride of their applause to one so powerful, so wise and so strangely good,—doubly jealous of the exaltation of a new hero, whose power might crush out the last remnants of their political rights, and whose oppressions might grind to powder and scatter to the winds their last hope and re uge of religion. But this was not the case, as we see from the Scriptures. The few were his enemies; the many were His friends. The few rejected Him; the many accepted and flocked around Him. That the many afterwards united with the few in persecuting and rejecting Christ, and vehemently clamored for His crucifixion, argues nothing against the instincts and the sympathies of the many, but it only proves how the few,—the wise and powerful, the cunning and oppressive,—by misleading and unscrupulous few, may deceive and drive on the many to do the vile work of the few, who think thereby to escape their guilt and the consequences, while they expect to reap all the seeming advantages which are to follow the consummation of their purposes. In the long run, you never be afraid of the many. I would rather trust the many than the few. The people are, in the world of life, true; you may trust them. God had boundless faith in the people when He gave His only begotten Son to die for them, and then put the personal salvation of men upon their choice and faith. The people may be trusted. You may lose your faith in a man, but you can never lose your faith in humanity. The people, by great swelling waves of passion and the tempest winds of humility, may be driven from right and truth like the compass needle from the pole, but as the compass needle wavers and trembles, and swings back and forth in its quest, so the people come back again when the storms and tempests of passion are over, and settle, in all their sympathies and aspirations towards the right and truth God good. You may trust the people. To doubt them, is to inaugurate anarchy and sin; to trust them, is the reign of loyalty and religion. It is bad philosophy, and it is worse religion, to put confidence before the people; to teach them that, being sinful, they are mean and contemptible in God's sight; to break down their self-respect, and to pander to their passions, by massing them in heaps of vileness, fit only to be rejected and burned; to sap the springs of human love, and to batter down the ramparts of man's faith in man. You may trust the people.

But I remark to you that the phrase "common people," in this passage,—"and the common people hear Him gladly," does not mean what we have sometimes taken it to mean. It does not mean the common, the low, the vulgar, the despised, the socially discarded classes. We remember very well that Jesus was denounced for eating with publicans and sinners. I remember, also, that He reproved the Scribes and the Pharisees for their vaunted respectability, and for their self, and selfish righteousness, and doubtless shocked their taste as well as offended their pride, when he said that the publicans and the harlots go into the kingdom of God before you. I remember, also, that a woman, who was a *sinner*, came into Simon's house, which was the scandal of Simon and his family, and his friends,—came into Simon's house, where Jesus was a guest, and washed His feet with her tears, and wiped them with the hairs of her head, and anointed them with ointment, and mothered them with her kisses. I remember all these facts and many more of similar import, which, if a tithe of them were to be said of any Christian minister in our days, would devote him to living infamy and perpetual disgrace, and extermination of some. I remember all these things concerning my Lord and Master; but we are, nevertheless, not to understand by the phrase "common people," that publicans and sinners, harlots and sinful women, the low and the vulgar, and the socially discarded, are meant, as the friends and companions of Christ. I know the Pharisees said: "Behold a gluttonous man and wine-bibber!" that was false; and they added, "the friend of publicans and sinners"; that was true in a sense, but not as they meant it. It is a base calumny when wicked men mix up some little truth with their downright falsehoods, and in the same breath. As the Pharisees meant it, it was not true that Jesus was the friend of publicans and sinners. The Christian man who dares to go into the dens of vice and iniquity to rescue the fallen sons and daughters of men, is the best friend; but it would not be true of that man, in the sense of the Pharisee, that he was the friend of the vicious and the abandoned. There is many a Christian man to-day who refrains his feet from the slough where the fallen have trod, and withholds the grasp of loving strength that would save them, by reason of the very criticism upon his conduct and character which the Pharisees attempted to fasten upon Jesus; with a shake of the head, and a shrug of the shoulders, and a sigh of well assumed grief—he is a gluttonous man, and a wine bibber, a friend of publicans and sinners. But this class of persons is not meant by the words: "the common people." These words simply mean the many, the many people, or, the people who were many. The multitudes of the people, the masses, are meant by the words, "common people." No classes were excluded from those throngs; no individuals of any classes were excluded; but no particular classes, and no particular individuals, or characters, are meant by the words "common people." No doubt but some, as the facts show, perhaps many, of the low, the vulgar, the vicious, the abandoned, of men and women were included in the throngs that swelled and pressed around the Savior, and listened to His words; but they were not intended to be designated by the words "common people." Taken in the sense in which the language is used in the text, the common people are altogether reputable, respectable. I am not arguing for respectability. That is a thing that needs no argument. It speaks for itself. It takes care of itself. To be urging your respectability upon the people is to want the very things you urge. Avoid it, shun it, and vaunt it where it really exists, is like gilding pure gold, or sprinkling some manufactured perfume on a rose. And when a man is constantly talking about his respectability, and against others, treat him kindly, but mark him! Nor am I arguing for the Savior's reputation, in view of His having associates, but I simply state the fact that they were the masses of the people in the communities in which He sojourned, or through which He passed, lingering for a few days, to shed beams of heavenly light upon their dark and thorny paths, and to give heavenly consolation to their weary, broken hearts, through their many sorrows. "common people," the crowd, the throng, the Savior saw much in them to love. The "common people," count more than the cattle-herds, they are the bone and sinew of the community. They determine the moral character of a community; they form the basis of an estimate of its intelligence; they are the capital out of which its wealth are secured; they are the producers, in all departments of skill, and accomplishment, and result. They are the teeming soil out of which society grows, and States blossom and Governments ripen. They constitute, but simply maintain, and die for just laws and human rights; they infuse themselves into the enterprises of the generation, and build the monuments which stand in the highest the ages shall worship. It is a great mistake in policy, and a great crime in social morality and religion, to pass by the crowd, or to treat them as contemptible. Wise man knows their power, and a good man knows their worth. Henry Clay estimated it a distinguished honor to be called and hailed as "the Mill Boy of the Slashes"; and Gladstone has achieved the very acme of popular distinction and applause in Great Britain, beyond which no man of his species can go, by being anointed by the blessings of the people, and greeted by their shouts of welcome, as the great English Commoner. Garibaldi and Kossuth, whether with sword in hand or at the plough, the finest representative and leader of popular republican ideas in continental Europe, because he is of the people, simply of the people, and inspires and burns with their enthusiasm, and included in these masses are the lazzaroni of Italy and the dreamy scholars of Germany also. Sometimes the philanthropist or the teacher will devote himself to classes and grades and conditions among the common people, and become great by their popularity, and by toiling not only because it is self-sacrificing toil, which is always noble and ennobling, but because it is toil for the people. An unbounded reward of blessing waits upon any labors for the people. Howard, among the poor and outcast, in hospitals and in prisons, received the blessings of the people—the people were ready to perish. Wilberforce, in the emancipation of slaves throughout the British Empire, received the prayers and blessings of millions, and the immortal baptism of *His* love, who created man in His own image; and in our own day, and quite recently, Frederick W. Robertson, minister of Brighton, England, as the champion of the workingmen, added to the graces of learning and the charms of sweet-toned culture, the incomparable rose of Christian self-sacrificing regard for the men of toil and handicraft, laying down his life in early manhood a sacrifice to God in the behalf of men; and the people whom he served took him to His bosom to rest, and the workingmen whom he loved, reared a monument over his noble dust! These are but examples and illustrations of what the common people are, and of what men may do and become by going forth to them, joining their lives with theirs, their tastes with theirs, gaining their ears and seeking their hearts, and educating them in nobler ideas of life, and pointing them to the paths of duty, to the achievement of virtue, to the growth of their manhood, and to the salvation of their souls: pointing them with patience, and with enthusiasm, leading the way!

I read them as the common people, ready for the crowd of men and women. For ever since Jesus sought them, and they crowded around Him, and "heard Him gladly," their place in the love of God, and their destiny, have been crowned with an unspeakable significancy. They are God's nobility!

But let me say a word to you about Him of whom it is said in the text: "The common people heard Him gladly." Heard who gladly? Who is the person, and what is His character, that the common people not only pay respect and reverence, but who attracts them to Himself, and to whom they gladly listen? Upon whom they flock with awe, and yet with confidence of beings, yet upon whose words they hang with a joy that exceeds the joy of friend or brother. Who is he?

It is a question called forth by various names: Son of Man; Son of David; Son of God; Christ; Messiah; Savior; Prince; King; Lord; Lord of Lords; King of Kings; the King Eternal; Immortal; Invisible; the only Wise God our Savior, and by many other grand and distinguished names which exalt Him far above all the sons of men, and enthrone Him above the very stars of God. Which of these names shall we adopt, among all the titles with which He is invested, there is one which God gave Him, and which the angel of the Lord announced in the most glorious, but it simply states the fact that they were the masses of the people in the communities in which He sojourned, or through which He passed, lingering for a few days, to shed beams of heavenly light upon their dark and thorny paths, and to give heavenly consolation to their weary, broken hearts, through their many sorrows. "common people," the crowd, the throng, the Savior saw much in them to love. The "common people," count more than the cattle-herds, they are the bone and sinew of the community. They determine the moral character of a community; they form the basis of an estimate of its intelligence; they are the capital out of which its wealth are secured; they are the producers, in all departments of skill, and accomplishment, and result. They are the teeming soil out of which society grows, and States blossom and Governments ripen. They constitute, but simply maintain, and die for just laws and human rights; they infuse themselves into the enterprises of the generation, and build the monuments which stand in the highest the ages shall worship. It is a great mistake in policy, and a great crime in social morality and religion, to pass by the crowd, or to treat them as contemptible. Wise man knows their power, and a good man knows their worth. Henry Clay estimated it a distinguished honor to be called and hailed as "the Mill Boy of the Slashes"; and Gladstone has achieved the very acme of popular distinction and applause in Great Britain, beyond which no man of his species can go, by being anointed by the blessings of the people, and greeted by their shouts of welcome, as the great English Commoner. Garibaldi and Kossuth, whether with sword in hand or at the plough, the finest representative and leader of popular republican ideas in continental Europe, because he is of the people, simply of the people, and inspires and burns with their enthusiasm, and included in these masses are the lazzaroni of Italy and the dreamy scholars of Germany also. Sometimes the philanthropist or the teacher will devote himself to classes and grades and conditions among the common people, and become great by their popularity, and by toiling not only because it is self-sacrificing toil, which is always noble and ennobling, but because it is toil for the people. An unbounded reward of blessing waits upon any labors for the people. Howard, among the poor and outcast, in hospitals and in prisons, received the blessings of the people—the people were ready to perish. Wilberforce, in the emancipation of slaves throughout the British Empire, received the prayers and blessings of millions, and the immortal baptism of *His* love, who created man in His own image; and in our own day, and quite recently, Frederick W. Robertson, minister of Brighton, England, as the champion of the workingmen, added to the graces of learning and the charms of sweet-toned culture, the incomparable rose of Christian self-sacrificing regard for the men of toil and handicraft, laying down his life in early manhood a sacrifice to God in the behalf of men; and the people whom he served took him to His bosom to rest, and the workingmen whom he loved, reared a monument over his noble dust! These are but examples and illustrations of what the common people are, and of what men may do and become by going forth to them, joining their lives with theirs, their tastes with theirs, gaining their ears and seeking their hearts, and educating them in nobler ideas of life, and pointing them to the paths of duty, to the achievement of virtue, to the growth of their manhood, and to the salvation of their souls: pointing them with patience, and with enthusiasm, leading the way!

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CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

How Cattle are Transported from the West to New York City—Shocking Disclosures.

ROOMS OF THE SOCIETY,
No. 826 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH ST.,
NEW YORK, November, 1866.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

SIR: It is not necessary to offer any apology for obtruding this subject so often upon the public, since among other things, it involves the moral and physical health of the community.

During the past three months, this society has sent three different agents out West, even to Chicago, with a view to procure information, relating to the manner of treatment, and transportation of cattle to this market.

These reports confirm the worst statements uttered here. A law was last Winter enacted by the Legislature of New York, for the better "protection of the health of animals designed for human food;" but for some inexplicable reason, the most complete immunity was accorded to the *only two railroads* engaged in carrying cattle, to violate and render inoperative the provisions of the act itself. It provides in one paragraph against the confinement of cattle in cars for a longer period than twenty-eight hours, without unloading for rest and feeding; and in the next *excepts* the Atlantic and Great Western, and the Buffalo and State Line, which do *all the carrying* from the West into this State by *continuous* routes.

I am aware that you cannot afford all the space, which is required to lay before the public the sickening details elicited by these and other investigations. But the mission of this Society would be very imperfectly performed were it to conceal all the facts which have come to its knowledge.

I would invite you to make an ideal journey with me from Chicago to this metropolis, by the light of the information which we have procured.

Before taking passage in a cattle train, to return hither, we will visit the Union Stock Yards at Chicago. Yonder is a great crowd of poor, dwarfed, nearly starved cattle, which have just arrived from Texas by the Illinois Central Railroad, and so wasted are they by suffering and disease that they are offered for sale at $20 less per head than they cost.

See how the "bull pushers" pound the unresisting creatures, now almost insensible to the influence of their blows—some are blind of fever. Some covered with sores, and all so infirm for want of natural sustenance that the youngest child could push the greatest ox among them to the ground with his tiny hands. See, there are five of them down now! hark! to the resounding strokes of the merciless bull Pusher's club! They cannot rise, but they drag them to the slaughter-house to be killed, and packed and forwarded to New York and Albany. Listen to the testimony of Mr. S. B. Roath, Shipping Agent of Michigan: "These scenes are of constant occurrence in front of this office."

The train is now ready, look at the long line of cars packed with living, quivering animal flesh; there is no covering over them, the passengers ride in luxurious carriages in the sun, the blood-shot eyes, the frothing mouths and agonized bellowing announce the agony which is borne along over the rough roads. Now, there is a car softer than the hearts of their owners and conductors. Twice has the sun risen and set since we mounted this locomotive inunisfield, and no water! But why should being on board has regularly fed, and watered, and liquored himself (ourselves excepted) but have these unoffending cattle had a drop of water, or a mouthful of food? No! not one, but this is Buffalo, 558 miles from Chicago, and fifty mortal hours have elapsed since these suffering creatures were fed and watered!

Let us examine the cattle train. Twenty oxen lie dead upon the floors of the cars, bridges of their dead companions, for the cars, which a fiend is striving to compel the animals to draw in by the aid of a stout hickory rod, shod with a sort of dagger at the end, which is driven into the quivering flesh! But it is of no use, the maximum of misery has been already reached; no additional torture is appreciable, so the cruel work goes on. Producing a mouthful of tobacco juice into the tender eyes of one of his prisoners! Fifty hours without food, rest or water.

Now look at the other end of the line

Here we are at Salamanca, the junction of the Atlantic and Great Western, and Erie Railways. While stopping here let us rapidly glance at the condition of Animals destined for Human Food:"

SEC. 1. No railroad company in this State, in the carrying and transportation of cattle, sheep, swine or other animals of the same in cars for a longer period than twenty-eight consecutive hours, unless delayed by storms and other accidental causes, in which case the same shall be unloaded and feeding for a period of at least ten consecutive hours. In estimating such confinement, the time the animals have been confined previous to their receipt upon the roads from which they are received, shall be computed; it being the intention to prevent their continuous confinement beyond the period of twenty-eight hours, the contingencies herein stated. Nothing in this act shall require the unloading of cattle, sheep or swine from the cars of the Buffalo, Corning & Broad Brook Railroad, or the Rolling men, the striving, anxious, care-worn women, the sorrowing, the sick, the broken-hearted, the diseased, the *people*, all classes, all conditions, all ages, flocked after the Son of God and the Savior of men. He spake to them; they listened, they heard him. The common people heard him; not critically, not coldly, not indifferently, not captiously, but they "heard him gladly." As a man would welcome a friend; as a sister would greet a brother; as a father would receive a prodigal; as a fainting man would listen, to the sound of running water; as a fevered brow would greet cool airs; so did the common people hear Jesus gladly.

But why did they hear Him gladly? why did they hear him at all? For to hear Him at all, was to hear Him gladly: They were an oppressed and a priest-ridden people. They were led, they were driven, they were bitted and taxed, and they bore heavy burdens, all to support a priestly service, and a round of ordinances, which poured no rays of light on their dark paths; which opened no springs of refreshment to their weary spirits. It is strange that they should listen to any religious teacher; but listening to Jesus, it is not strange. They could not help but hear Him. Why was this? See how they hung around Him! He is speaking to them now! See how they listen! How their countenances are thrown into an attitude of deep interest! It is not the tone of His voice; it is not the sanctity, the heavenliness, the grace of His presence; it is not the play and guile of speaking, that interests and gladdens them; for these are parts which a man may assume; but it is what He is saying to them, that inspires them with hope, and fills them with delight. It is very strange that the common people cannot see any beauty in Christ in our days. It is very strange that the glad mantle of salvation inspires no enthusiasm in the hearts of the people now. Strange indeed, that the name of Jesus, the presence of Jesus, the power of Jesus, the grace of Jesus, whether with sword in hand or at the plough, the finest representative and leader of popular republican ideas in continental Europe, because he is of the people, simply of the people, and inspires and burns with their enthusiasm, and included in these masses are the lazzaroni of Italy and the dreamy scholars of Germany also. Sometimes the philanthropist or the teacher will devote himself to classes and grades and conditions among the common people, and become great by their popularity, and by toiling not only because it is self-sacrificing toil, which is always noble and ennobling, but because it is toil for the people. An unbounded reward of blessing waits upon any labors for the people. Howard, among the poor and outcast, in hospitals and in prisons, received the blessings of the people—the people were ready to perish. Wilberforce, in the emancipation of slaves throughout the British Empire, received the prayers and blessings of millions, and the immortal baptism of *His* love, who created man in His own image; and in our own day, and quite recently, Frederick W. Robertson, minister of Brighton, England, as the champion of the workingmen, added to the graces of learning and the charms of sweet-toned culture, the incomparable rose of Christian self-sacrificing regard for the men of toil and handicraft, laying down his life in early manhood a sacrifice to God in the behalf of men; and the people whom he served took him to His bosom to rest, and the workingmen whom he loved, reared a monument over his noble dust! These are but examples and illustrations of what the common people are, and of what men may do and become by going forth to them, joining their lives with theirs, their tastes with theirs, gaining their ears and seeking their hearts, and educating them in nobler ideas of life, and pointing them to the paths of duty, to the achievement of virtue, to the growth of their manhood, and to the salvation of their souls: pointing them with patience, and with enthusiasm, leading the way!

I read them as the common people, ready for the crowd of men and women. For ever since Jesus sought them, and they crowded around Him, and "heard Him gladly," their place in the love of God, and their destiny, have been crowned with an unspeakable significancy. They are God's nobility!

But let me say a word to you about Him of whom it is said in the text: "The common people heard Him gladly." Heard who gladly? Who is the person, and what is His character, that the common people not only pay respect and reverence, but who attracts them to Himself, and to whom they gladly listen? Upon whom they flock with awe, and yet with confidence of beings, yet upon whose words they hang with a joy that exceeds the joy of friend or brother. Who is he?

It is a question called forth by various names: Son of Man; Son of David; Son of God; Christ; Messiah; Savior; Prince; King; Lord; Lord of Lords; King of Kings; the King Eternal; Immortal; Invisible; the only Wise God our Savior, and by many other grand and distinguished names which exalt Him far above all the sons of men, and enthrone Him above the very stars of God. Which of these names shall we adopt, among all the titles with which He is invested, there is one which God gave Him, and which the angel of the Lord announced in the most glorious, but it simply

FEAR.

Extract from a Sermon on "Fear," Preached on Sabbath Evening, November 4th, at the First M. E. Church, 9th, Fifth street, by Rev. Alex. Clark, Pastor.

The Bible has it that "the fear of man bringeth a snare." Yet the Church, by its official mouths and pens, sometimes seeks to have it otherwise. * * * Fear unindividualizes men. Through fear we say what others say, do what others do, almost think what others think,—through fear of being unlike another, we gather the cast-off garments of other people, and struggle out of all self-hood into the *appearance* of somebody else. Fear makes men violate their conscience, to talk and walk and work and worship by prevailing custom. Fear would dictate on a portion of the Gospel reaching men by absolute and stereotyped methods, ignoring his own heart-beating impressions of duty, lest, forsooth, his plans might conflict with the proprieties of some fossil exhumed from the dark-age strata and drifted to our thinking times by accident. Fear devitalizes a human heart, and makes it pensile into duty until nodded around by faith. Many a man has been frightened into spiritual death by some frowning fellow-mortal—been shrouded and tombed in the hollow conservatisms of his time, by party, and nothing but the voice of God can ever given him resurrection.

When Daniel was thrown, for his *fidelity* in that courant that sweeps aside as cobwebs all the snares that fear of man has woven and set—even if the recognized duty be so immodest and undignified a thing as to tell the common people that they must be born of God, and pen and type, when and where and how the Gospel may be heard! Out and abroad, ye comfortable Christians, worldconforming, up to the highways, down to the hedges! Stoop, ye stiff-kneed professors of religion, to hovels and cellars, as Jesus the Master stooped—stoop and tell the story of redeeming love in any place, to any person, at any time, by any means, in any manner, which will be commissioned so it be heard and believed, and souls immortal saved. Be not so solid—so petrified—so mummified by fear, as to be stopped by low life to the poorest of the poor. The reason the atmosphere of the church is so chill, is because so many of her ministers are "afraid." Fear makes them use forms and phrases of sectarianism. Oh for a melting fire from heaven to thaw out the solids and set the warmth of sympathizing love alive in the hearts of all!

Let the ecclesiastical church officials, up in the ice regions of pure expediency, call you feverish, radical, ambitious, or sensational. It was something of a sensation when the fire fell from heaven down upon the people; it was rather a sensational earthquake that shook the prison walls when the Philippian jailor cried: "What must I do to be saved?" Let friends forbade the publication of the Gospel because it was too sensational? What majesty and glory in that word! But when his puny voice arose and say that sensations tended to evil, that earthquakes must be put a stop to, that tongues of fire must measure their words or be dumb, in order that the work of the world's evangelization might conform to the fastidious methods of men? Expediency and propriety, in social communion with the people: still to hold Him out before the people as the same human, sympathizing, loving Son of God, and Savior of sinners, whose name is Jesus. For all the pall, that the people are not so much concerned about the Divinity of Christ, His Oneness with God, as they are anxious about that wonderful humanity of His, that came down to us in poor, mortal flesh. The wonder with men is, not that gold is gold, but that gold should become dross. The wonder with the people is, not that the pearl is pearl, but that the pearl should become worthless. So the wonder with the people, in this great question concerning Christ is, that the "brightness of His Father's glory," the express image of His Person, upholding all things by the word of His Power," should become of "no reputation." And what the people want, is the grasp of faith, as upon a real substance, upon the sympathising, endeared and loving humanity of Christ. I can no more realize or conceive of the Divinity of Christ, than I can realize or conceive of the Divinity of God; that is to say,—Divinity is ever beyond the reach of sensible conception, though not beyond the grasp of a spiritual faith. But the grasp of faith upon the Divinity of God does not save man, but it is the grasp of faith upon the incarnate God, the God manifested in the sensible, compassionable manifestation of God; faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ: it is this that saves. It is Christ, who is formed in the hearts of men, the hope of glory. It is God manifest in the flesh and their destiny, have been crowned with an unspeakable significancy. They are God's nobility!

But let me say a word to you about Him of whom it is said in the text: "The common people heard Him gladly." Heard who gladly? Who is the person, and what is His character, that the common people not only pay respect and reverence, but who attracts them to Himself, and to whom they gladly listen? Upon whom they flock with awe, and yet with confidence of beings, yet upon whose words they hang with a joy that exceeds the joy of friend or brother. Who is he?

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VOLTAIRE ON MARRIAGE.—Voltaire said: "The more married men you have, the fewer crimes there will be. Marriage renders a man more virtuous and more wise. An unmarried man is but half of a perfect being, and it requires the other half to make things even. It cannot be expected that in this imperfect state he can keep the straight path of rectitude any more than a boat with one oar, or a bird with one wing can keep a straight course. In nine cases out of ten, where married men become drunkards, or where they commit crimes against the peace of the community, the foundation of these acts was laid while in a single state, or where the wife is, as is sometimes the case, an unsuitable match. Marriage changes the current of a man's feelings, and gives him a center for his thoughts, his affections, and his acts. Here is a home for the entire man, and the interest of his 'better half' keeps him from erratic courses, and from falling into a thousand temptations to which he would otherwise be exposed. Therefore, the friend to marriage is the friend to society and to his country."

THE SILK TRADE OF LYONS.

Distress Among the Weavers.

You may judge of the state of the industry for which Lyons is long celebrated by the fact that in 1858 the exportation of figured silks, though even then declining, amounted to 84,000,000 francs, while in 1865 it was but 11,000,000, and in the present year it has fallen to 7,000,000.

The cause of this decay is one which it would require the severest sumptuary laws to remove. It is simply the caprice of fashion. It appears that the amplitude of ladies' dresses for some years past compelled them, as a matter of economy, to substitute plain for figured silk, though what has been gained on one hand is, it seems, lost on the other, as the simplicity of the plain material required an excess of ornament which was nearly as costly, to conceal it. The rich figured silk was for many years produced in the city of Lyons, and manufactories were erected there at great expense for that purpose; whereas the plain silks which are now the fashion are made in the country, where wages are lower, and living cheaper. The country looms, then, are in full work, while those of Lyons stand still. The masters cannot pay the wages they paid when figured silks were the rage, or keep one-fourth the number of hands employed. The 30,000f. voted by the Lyons Chamber of Commerce will go but a short way to alleviate the sufferings of this mass of workmen; and the victims of the inundations have no less pressing claims upon public charity throughout France. A Paris journal suggests that real relief is only to be found in another revolution of fashion, and it earnestly urges the Parisian ladies to forthwith return to the figured silks which they have given up, were they even forced to employ much less material. It says:

"If it be true that the fashion, as it is seriously affirmed, has reduced one important branch of Lyons' manufactures the perturbation which so many sad symptoms now reveal, from the effects of which it is in repairing, at least in part, the evil which it has involuntarily inflicted."

The *Courrier de Lyon* has the following: "We learn on the authority that the painful position to which the silk weavers of this city have been reduced by the prolonged industrial crisis to the obligation of living outside in a high quarter, and there is every reason to hope that good results will follow. M. Brossel, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and M. Aries Dufour, of the same body, who have gone to Paris on a mission connected with the condition of the silk manufacture, are expected back immediately, and will doubtless render an account of what had passed.

—*Cor. of London Times.*

Curing Pork and Hams.

A correspondent of the *American Farmer*, Rochester, says: The management of pork and hams, though brought under the same head, is essentially and wholly different. We will begin in the very important item of curing hams. A bright, sweetly flavored ham may at all times be obtained with a little care. Weigh six-teen pounds of salt, one pound of sugar, and one ounce of salt peter finely pulverized; rub them with this in some vessel until well incorporated; then lay these hams down in a tight, if more convenient, in a barrel, placing on them the spiced salt, in a few days rub again, and if necessary, again, until they have taken in all the salt they will

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1866.

A DIVERSION—GREAT QUARRELS FOR A LITTLE ONE.

In the *National Republican*, of Tuesday, we have an elaborate article on the subject of the impeachment of the President. Mingled with a good deal more of asperity against members of Congress, than is necessary in a sound argument, it assigns six reasons to show why the President should not be impeached, how he cannot be impeached, and how, if the attempt were made, it would prove impracticable and, of course, unsuccessful.

We do not, in our present article, purpose to discuss *this* subject at all. As it falls within the prerogative of Congress to do the work, if it shall be done at all, we deem it but common courtesy, in so critical and important a matter, to leave it to that body to *initiate* the discussion of it. And the article in the *Republican* would not demand any particular notice, were it not from the relation which that journal is understood to sustain to the President. Neither, so far as its abstract reasonings are concerned, would we demand notice even on this ground, since presidential reasonings have no infallible exemption from the infirmities that, not seldom, are found in those of other men. When, however, the President's acts, policies and intentions are incorporated in an argument, put forth by his authority or under his permission, more or less importance must attach to the exhibition, according to the importance of such acts, policies and intentions. And it is no violence or wrong to the President or to his specific argument, to take such foreshadowings of his policy or purpose from their connection with that argument, and to consider them in connection with other subjects.

Abstracted thus from all connection with the subject of impeachment, which we do not here meddle with, we notice with some surprise, what stands as the sixth reason against, if in article before us, which is as follows, printed in italics, as we find it in the *Republican*:

> "*New questions will arise at the next session of such importance as to overshadow and overcloud all the differences which have arisen between Congress and the President.* Bristling American with our right to the mouth of the St. Lawrence and the Rio Grande on the one hand, Mexico with what is to be done with it on the other, will come to the Congressional surface as the prominent matters of the session. Exasperated Congressmen will have, like the prodigal son, come to their senses, and contemplate that quarrel about Andy Johnson for dissolution ideas is all nonsense."

We leave it, of course, to Congressmen to profit by the admonition here given, and to prepare for the reception of the impending developments. But if, as implied in the use of this argument, the introduction of the new questions is intended to divert Congress from the important matters which it already has in hand, and to overlay and stifle the policy it has already initiated for settling on proper grounds our domestic condition, we apprehend that the design will utterly fail. Still more certainly will it fail if, as intimated, almost, in the sixth reason, these new questions, with all their vast magnitude and their mighty complications, are to be thrown, like torpedoes, among the representatives of the people, to make them forget, in sensational excitement and alarm, all that they and the people have been doing and suffering for these six years past. As a means of making up "the differences which have arisen between Congress and the President," the proposition bears all the characteristics of a desperate remedy. Both Congress and the people of the country will deem it too violent and costly a prescription for an evil that is susceptible of a much easier, surer and cheaper cure.

As to the questions referred to, we have nothing here to say. If they involve the contingency of foreign wars, as by foreshadowings from the Capital we are inclined to believe, Congress will, of course, judge, as well of the seasonableness of their discussion, as of their importance. From the manifest inauspiciousness of our condition and of *the* present time, for going to war on the right hand, and the left, we cannot think that the idea will be for a moment entertained. And the "new questions" may be but strategic stimulants, to hasten up the reconstruction process, accompanied by an intimation that the verdict of the elections does not make Congress complete master of the situation, nor finally decide the policy of the Government.

If this be the correct interpretation of the article we have given from the *Republican*, we trust that the monition of coming events, which may be more fully developed in the Message, will be recognised as seasonable by members of Congress, and that, if there is any thing minatory in it, the notification will prepare them for the *denouement*.

THE SOUTHERN STATES AND THE AMENDMENT.

The Democrats have half persuaded the Southern politicians that they are masters of the situation, because, as they say, the refusal of all the States yet unrepresented in Congress to adopt the proposed Constitutional Amendment will certainly defeat it. Hence they talk flippantly of a dead-lock on the Government, occasioned by the assurance of this refusal. And so the Southern States assume an attitude of defiance, and a patient look and a demeanor of indifference, if touched a little with hauteur, to await the result on the Government at Washington, and to extract from it more accomodating proposals.

This is only another of the series of fatal blunders to which the Southern people have doomed themselves. They mistake in regarding the Constitutional Amendment as a measure designed exclusively for them, since it applies equally to all the States, except, perhaps, the latter part of the fourth section, in reference to the rebel debt, to which they have already given their assent. They mistake, in supposing that their refusal is all that is to secure from just disfranchisement the parties named in the third section, since there are other ways of effecting the ends of justice on them. The design of the proposed amendment was mainly to adapt the organic law to the changed condition of the country, especially to the condition introduced by the abolition of slavery. And the Southern States now place themselves in the inconsistent and ridiculous position of objecting to the adaptation of the United States Constitution to a condition, which they have already accepted by the constitutional abolition of slavery in their several States.

They further err in supposing, as they appear to do, that the proposed Amendment is a sole and last expedient, on the part of the Government, for securing the restoration of the Union. So far from this is it, that the Amendment is not proposed as a condition of restoration. It was supposed, of course, that the seceded States would have wisdom enough to adopt it, and that thus the way would be open for their restoration, but it was not proposed as a formal condition. None were more ready than the Southern politicians and their Northern advisers, to suggest that their restoration was not formally conditioned on their adoption of the Amendment, or to insinuate, as a corollary from this, that should they adopt it they would still be refused restoration.

The refusal to accede to the proposed Amendment occasions less discouragement, as to their speedy restoration, than the manner and spirit of the refusal. It indicates an altogether erroneous estimate of the situation, involving the grossest misunderstanding of the disposition of the loyal States and of the condition of their own. The dead-lock, in which their imagination exults, would unavoidably, if it were real, set most heavily upon themselves; and to them it may pass from a fancy to a reality by their unwise persistence in it. As such it would affect not only their political relations, but every department of their material interests. Their only pathway to political independence and material prosperity lies in the same line with that of other States. Their two years' experience might have convinced them of the truth and importance of this statement. And it would have done so, but for the pernicious counsels that have blinded their perception and swayed their judgment.

The graceful adoption of the amendment, proposed in good faith and kindly feeling, would have opened to them more auspicious prospects by placing them, as States, on the same level with sister States of the Union, neither above nor below it, and so ensuring, as it cannot be ensured on the old terms of inequality, both amity and prosperity. Their proposition, therefore, will be likely to operate with its most harmful consequences upon themselves. And, after all, it is not absolutely certain that their refusal will defeat the proposed amendment, though it may open questions which might otherwise have been permitted to slumber in silence.

THE WORK TO BE DONE.

The loyal and intelligent people of the United States have done two grand things, and they have another yet before them to be done. They have foiled and defeated two mighty combinations formed against what they deem to be their best interests—the one to dismember and destroy the Federal Union, the only supreme government known in this country, and the other to pervert it from its legitimate office and design. Both attempts were made in the interest of a corrupt sectional and selfish partyism, cunningly framing its policy to favor one party and deceive the other. The same real dangers were involved in both cases, viz: the elevation of treacherous partisans to power over the reliable and patriotic element of our republican population. The loyal people were not deceived in either case. They detected the designs early enough to frustrate them, which they did—the one by the battle-field, and the other by the ballot.

The Ship of State having been saved from the hurricane of rebellion, and from the dead-swell of party politics that followed it, remains in a substantially seaworthy condition. The business now to be done, which we trust will be accomplished in a manner worthy of the bravery and skill of the people, already illustrated, is to put it in complete order for further service. The army did its work successfully, supported by the people. The civil administration undertook its work, and made a bad bulk. The people again came to the rescue, and now a second time hand it over to the civil administration, to put the Union into order and working condition. The past affords an unequivocal indication of their will with regard to the future. Four resolves are as clearly indicated in the action of the people as if they had convened in a huge mass meeting and passed them in the form of written resolutions.

1. That there shall be no alteration, in spirit any more than form, in the nature of our Government, especially that one department of it shall not encroach upon or assume the prerogatives of another, and that the law-making power belongs to the direct representatives of the people. This is the meaning of the late election.

2. That slavery shall no longer exist in the United States, neither in form nor under any guise or semblance. This is the popular award in favor of *Liberty*.

3. That individual rights shall be accorded to all citizens, irrespective of any arbitrary distinctions; and that no partiality shall be tolerated, that may give political advantages to some States which are withheld from others. Nothing less than this meets the people's conceptions of *Equality*.

4. That the sectionalism which has heretofore disturbed the country, even to the extent of a long and bloody war, should be extinguished, along with the abolishment of its primary and most efficient cause, and that, after the experience of years of strife, sorrow and damage imposed by sectional animosities, the people of the United States should live together in *Fraternity*.

In accordance with these views, which are the views of the loyal, law-abiding, intelligent people of this country, as expressed in the entire course of their action during the war and the late political crisis, it may be expected that the finishing work of repairs and restoration will be conducted, with firmness, interity and good will, by those who have it in charge. The mere importunity of the seceded States to recover their position, wantonly abandoned, should, have no weight to hasten the process of reconstruction, nor should sullen indifference on their part, were that policy assumed, have any weight to indefinitely delay restoration. Just terms, and guarantees for their observance being fixed upon, it is no stretch of power to require security with them, and to maintain it was during the war. But in fixing such terms, the principles that enter into the resolves of the loyal people, above referred to, are unquestionably to have controlling influence. Party considerations and personal passions are to give place to the weightier matters of law and right, of wisdom and justice.

The approaching session of Congress will be occupied in part with this important work. And it is hoped that it will be undertaken and carried forward, and, if practicable, carried through, by the proper and harmonious co-operation of all the departments of the Government that have any functional duties in the case, whether legislative, judicial or executive.

THE KINGDOM OF ITALY.

The progress of affairs in Italy is slow but sure. Italy is destined to unity, enterprise and comparative freedom. Rome is to be its capital. VICTOR EMANUEL is to be its monarch. All seem to tend, with the certainty of gravitation, to these results. All people who rejoice in progress and improvement regard the movements in the direction named, with satisfaction. To others they are unwelcome and offensive.

The Pope, who has reigned in Rome and over a portion of Italy for many years, is superceded by these movements. So he feels it to be, and proposes to depart to some other locality. He cannot carry his temporal power with him. He could not exist in it by continuing in Rome. The people of Rome and the territory called the States of the Church, prefer VICTOR EMANUEL for their king. VICTOR EMANUEL prefers to have them for his subjects. So there is no people to own the Pope's temporal power, and he has no force to maintain it. The rule of the Pope thus becomes exclusively spiritual. As such, it is restricted to the Roman Catholic Church as long as its members choose to recognize the Bishop of Rome as higher in ecclesiastical authority than other Bishops.

These events are virtually but the culminations, or rather, the successful reenacting of those of 1849. Then there was a direct rising of the Roman people for liberty in the republican form. They then, for a short time, superceded the civil government, or temporal power of the Pope, and he departed from the city that now his capitol. Austria and France sent soldiers to Rome, the Republic was suppressed, liberty was put under bonds, and the Pope resumed his sway which he has held for seventeen years more, under the protectorate of French soldiers.

Next month these are to be withdrawn. VICTOR EMANUEL will make Rome his capital. He will protect the Pope, if he wishes it, in his religious liberty and in his official office as a bishop, but will not have him as a King or a civil ruler of any degree. Not satisfied with this, the Pope proposes to reside somewhere else, than in the place of his late, and lost temporal sovereignty. Italy is jubilant over its change of rulers, having the ecclesiastical government independent of the church, and a constitutional King at the head of national affairs, instead of a Priest.

THE ATTITUDE OF ARKANSAS

The Legislature of Arkansas is now in session, and has already commenced to take action upon important points connected with both the regulation of domestic matters and the relations of the State to the Union. On Wednesday last Governor MURPHY'S message was sent to both Houses, and, on the whole, met with a favorable reception. It is moderate in tone, deprecating political excitement, and favoring immigration and greater facilities for educating the masses. Obedience to the provisions of the Civil Rights Bill is recommended, and the wisdom of adopting the Constitutional Amendment virtually maintained. There is a strong party in the Legislature, however, hostile to the Amendment. Already a Mr. NEWTON has offered a resolution binding the "General Assembly" not to act on the matter at all "until Arkansas be allowed her representation upon the floors of Congress, and be there permitted to vote upon this and other propositions to amend or change the National Constitution." But there seems a probability that, in spite of such reconstructed Bourbons as this NEWTON, Arkansas will ratify.

A SENSATION has been created in diplomatic and aristocratic circles by the Emperor of Austria conferring the order of the Iron Crown upon an English railway contractor. Did the Emperor, being compelled to give up the Iron Crown itself, wish to break through the legendary crust of ages, by baptizing Lombardy's august symbol in modern Democracy? Like a spoiled child, did he say, "if you must have it, Victor Emanuel, I'll first cheapen it?" These things have a dainty value lying mostly in men's imaginations.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

We regret to notice the continuance even, at this late day, of a phraseology which implies that the great political controversy of the country lies between the Northern and the Southern *sections* of the country. During the war, this idea was steadily and consistently avoided in all actions of the Government. The contest lay between the United States Government and the insurgents in arms against it. And the yet unsettled difficulties are between the same parties. In the former phase of the case, while the insurrection was employing all the martial force that it could command, the loyal citizens of all sections did their duty to the extent of their ability, for the support and maintenance of the Government, meeting, repelling and finally vanquishing force with force, and arms by arms. It was not a battle between the North and the South, but a battle between the Government and the insurgents. And now, in the political phase of the case, the parties are the same—the Government and the late insurgents.

There is not now, as there was not then, any direct issue in form, between the two sections of the country. There is difference of opinion, there is an array of individual passion, there is antagonism of political position, but there is no direct or formal action of the North as such against the South. There is, in fact, no such organization as "the North." The action of the Northern people has been, from the beginning, through the channel of the Government, and according to their duty under the Constitution, supporting both against the insurrectionary movements emanating from the South, as they would have done had like movements emanated from any other quarter. But *direct conflicts* with the South or the Southern people, they have had, and now have *none*. It would seem that a moderate capability for discrimination might secure every one from making the absurd and injurious use of the terms to which we refer.

But it cannot be always attributed to mistake or lack of judgment. It has been used not without effect, by a class of writers, North and South, who wish to reduce viral questions of Government to the diminutive position of mere party and sectional debates. This has been the persistent course of the advocates of the insurrection that has so afflicted our country. If the implication were admitted, the odium of insurrection against good Government would be evaded, and that of civil war would be at least shared by the antagonist section.

One objection to the use of these sectional terms in this way is not merely that it presents an unjust and incorrect notion of the existing political questions which have agitated the country; but also that it tends to perpetuate in the Southern people that sectionalism which has been the prolific source of their calamities, and more than to us. We have no such thing as "the North," except as it is marked off on the map by a geographical line. We cannot conceive of it in any other character, as an individuality. But "the South" has been long presented to notice and consideration, as an embodiment, as an entity, having interests, aspirations, institutions, unity, as a personality almost, with all the accompaniments of sensibility, passion and power. This has been the occasion of its most fatal mistakes. This has exposed it to ridicule. This led it into insurrection, its idea of individuality having got quite ahead of its idea of association in the Federal arrangement. And this notion of sectionalism still pervades not only its style of speech, but also its entire habit of thinking and plan of operation. Even the individuality of *States* is ignored, notwithstanding their wild notions of State sovereignty, when this ideal entity, *the South*, is the subject of speech.

THE CARTE BLANCHE.

Quite a sensation was produced, on Saturday, even in Wall street, by an article bearing the signature of WENDELL PHILLIPS, and setting forth very odd and very absurd ideas of the political situation. It especially intimates that the late elections have given a *carte blanche*, i. e. an unrestricted liberty, to Congress, to do all manner of things that may be suggested by such radicalism as that of Mr. PHILLIPS. Avast, there! The elections bear no such significancy.

The voice of the people, as embodied and uttered in the vote of the Republican Union party, indorses what Congress has done, and so far, intimates the popular will that Congress shall continue its measures in the same line of policy. But it neither encourages nor admits the adoption of any extravagant and revolutionary measures. The article referred to proposes that Congress shall "throw all this chaff about reconstruction out of one window and the Constitutional Amendment out of the other, &c." Nothing could be more absurd than such a proposition. It was on this issue that the election turned, and that it gave the triumph to the Republican party. Adherence to the Congressional policy, as embodied in its action on these very articles, was the test of true Republicanism, during the canvass, as opposed to the Democrats and their policy. That the decision of the popular vote, expressly made on this ground, should suggest to Congress the immediate abandonment of this ground, in an idea which could hardly have gained access to any sane mind.

That the Democrats, disheartened and forlorn under their defeat, should be solicitous to get rid of the platform that caused that defeat, is perfectly natural and sensible. Dying for what the Chicago *Times* calls the "re-ascendancy of the Democratic party," they may throw overboard their hitherto distinctive principles and pitch after them, if they choose, their late distinguished auxiliaries, but the Republican party can be guilty of no such tergiversation, especially when it must be accomplished only by the most unheard of stupidity. The policy of this party is indicated by the late elections, and no intelligence with which the indication has been given, and the manifest energy of purpose that indorses it, must utterly preclude the idea of abandoning either the effort to reconstruct the States lately in insurrection, or such amendment to the Constitution as will adapt it to the present situation of the country.

A *carte blanche* has not been given to Congress. The great offense of the President, in the estimation of the people, was that he took the liberty implied in such a permit, and did as he pleased in the matter of reconstruction. Congress more wisely interpreted the wishes of the nation, in the choice of its measures. The people have approved them. And there is no reason to believe or to fear that Congress will henceforward ignore the mind of the people, to follow the extravagant notions of MR. PHILLIPS.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF GEORGIA.

A writer in the Atlanta, Georgia, *Intelligencer*, urging a geographical survey of the State, says:

> "There are three things which it is wisdom in us, in our crippled condition, not to overlook or to neglect, viz:
>
> "1st. That we have extensive and valuable mines in gold, silver, copper, iron, &c.
>
> "2d. That we do not possess the capital for a satisfactory development of them.
>
> "3d. That we must, therefore, attract so much attention from the North as may be adequate to bring out these resources."

Past history shows that the mineral resources of Georgia are rich in varied treasures. The development of them, by the judicious employment of capital and enterprise, will not be long delayed, if facilities be afforded and co-operation be given by the people on the ground. The tone of the press and of the popular sentiment, which has been since the war far from attractive either to capital or labor, we are glad to see, is undergoing a change for the better. The above extract, in its three specifications, states facts worthy of consideration.

A POET'S MISTAKE.—It is remarkable how fine a sentimentalist a man may be, and yet have little sense of genuine justice and philanthropy. ALFRED TENNYSON, for example, who has written such eloquent poetry in praise of the noble, the great and the good in philosophy and morals, looks upon the massacre of thousands of unfortunate negroes in Jamaica as a perfectly legitimate and commendable act; while the trial of the miscreant, by whose authority those atrocities were perpetrated, excites his pity and opens his purse. The London *Review* says the Laureate has joined the champions of ex-Governor EYRE and has sent a subscription to the fund for his defense. The fact is, like to. Its very title is a stench in the public nostrils; its prospective editor inherits a name, compared to which that of BENEDICT ARNOLD is worthy of esteem and honor; and its influence, we cannot doubt, will be used to nurse into life again those poisonous seeds of discord that so much blood and treasure were spent in the effort to eradicate.

HERCULES AT WORK.

The Chicago *Times*, laboring with a new-born zeal to imbue the Democratic party with abolitionist ideas, to cleanse it of its hereditary horror of the "nigger," and to elevate it to the sticking point of "accepting" negro suffrage, has presented, for a week past, one of the most conspicuous objects of public contemplation. By nothing short of classical illustrations, can its peculiar occupation be adequately exhibited. Of the twelve labors of HERCULES, that of the *Times* assimilates most closely to the fifth—a dirty job—the cleansing of the Augean stables, in which three thousand oxen had been stalled about as long, say thirty years, as the Democratic party has been infested by its peculiar notions on the negro question. It will merit an apotheosis, beside HERCULES, if it shall be as successful in removing the fetid accumulation. It promises well, having taken an idea from the renowned ancient, and turned a roaring current through the mass —"a wishy-washy, everlasting flood" of editorial stuff.

The *Times'* logic, however, is not quite equal to its courage in the undertaking. It proposes the adoption of the principle of negro suffrage as "the shortest road to the re-ascendency of the Democratic party," and adds that

> "The question of negro suffrage is already determined—not, to be sure, by a direct vote of the country on the question, but by the events which are as certain and conclusive as such a vote would be; and he who does not comprehend the fact—he whodoes not see in the signs of the times the inevitability of that result—is lamentably and necessarily blind. We have no doubt that if the question were submitted directly to the voters of Illinois to-morrow, a PARTIAL SUFFRAGE would prevail by a very large majority, and that thousands of Democrats would contribute to that conclusion. And as in Illinois, so in every other Northwestern State. We do not ask our Democratic contemporaries to make themselves happy over this fact,—the fact of the inevitability of negro suffrage,—but we do ask them, how we ever distasteful the fact itself, not to ignore it."

All true, as to the facts, but how this is to help the Democratic party to "re-ascendency" is not quite plain. They were too late in discovering the "inevitability," to be in at the death, and, having up to the latest moment gone off on an opposite scent, can have no share in the game. But it adds, with one eye thievishly on the negro suffrage question and the other imploringly turned toward its Democratic brethren, that all not the Democratic party, ceasing unavailing opposition to it, *take* the application and control of the new suffrage from the radicals, and itself apply and control it, and make it subserve the best possible uses." The best possible use contemplated is, the giving "re-ascendency to the Democratic party." But the grand difficulty is, the *taking* of the control from the radicals.

We apprehend that the modern HERCULES has over-calculated his powers in this case, both with regard to the magnitude of the undertaking and with regard to the rewards that will crown his efforts. Should he succeed in abolitionising and radicalising the Democracy, which is not probable, he and it will find the prestige of justice to the negro race already in the hands of those who have seized it, not, as the *Times* proposes, for mere narrow party ends, but from high patriotic and humane motives.

The *Times* is evidently bent on doing a thing to be wondered at. The *World* had the distinguished honor of precedency in the flattering and cajoling campaign that resulted in the capture of President JOHNSON. The *Times* has taken time by the forelock, in an enterprise equally astounding and likely to be equally auspicious to the party. The antecedents of the *Times* on political questions, the rebellion, the war, the re-construction, and even the negroes, are not calculated to give flattering prospects of success. Its repeated experiences of mortifying defeat may have induced it to the less welcome emotions incident to ignominious failure.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE INDIVIDUAL.

MR. JOHNSON often made the distinction, during his tour, between the official and the personal. The more judicious and discriminating persons who addressed him, in those days, made the same distinction—not always to the entire satisfaction of his complacency. But the equivocal position that he occupies—the difficulty of some in recognizing the distinction, and consequently they were in some cases rather mixed in the style of their greetings.

The same distinction recently appears again, in the President's organ, at the capital. As a citizen of Tennessee, it affirms, MR. JOHNSON is in favor of negro suffrage with qualifications that are specified, while as President he cannot enforce it upon the States. We are not insensible to the value and importance to be attached to MR. JOHNSON'S individual opinions, but in the administration of public affairs, it is his acts that are to be taken into account, and we are not aware, that, as intimated in the *Republican*, he has ever been asked or expected to grant suffrage to the negroes in any State of the Union. The expression of MR. JOHNSON'S individual opinion may be taken, as it is probably intended, as a conciliatory advance. Accompanied by a conformity of his official acts to the Constitution—neither failing short nor transcending—it will tend to narrow the breach unhappily made between him and Congress, and make their joint labors for the general will more harmonious and effective.

DOWNWARD PRICES.

The impatience of people, under the iron reign of high prices, is extending and increasing. This or something else is beginning to work some relief. While there was a ready cause for high prices, they were paid with the utmost cheerfulness. But now, after the innumerable pretenses and apologies for them have grown threadbare, the impatience of people under the exactions is a positive virtue. Shut up in cities and towns, the inhabitants are entirely dependent on the market for their daily supplies. For the mutual convenience of both consumers and producers, articles of subsistence are brought hither for sale. As a mutual benefit this regulation should be subject to such arrangements and principles as shall consult the interests of both parties.

This was formerly the case. The natural and just law of supply and demand regulated the price of commodities. But a new order of things is introduced, by which the fixing of prices depends on the arbitrary will of the seller. Combinations, equivalent in their power and their consequences to monopoly, are instituted, which, though they may be composed of but few persons, are able to control the supply and the price, and say to the 1,000 or 10,000 individuals who go to the market, this price, or no meat, no bread, no butter. And similar machinery has operated with the same oppressive consequences in other departments of trade.

We cannot but hail, therefore, the approaching end of this severe regimen with gratification. Prices, in all departments, are undergoing a decline. A more healthy condition is likely to be introduced. The great monopolists are bending under the loads they have attempted to carry. The hope is indulged by many that prices will continue to recede till they reach the point, or near it, at which they ranged before the war, bating a little, perhaps, on the score of taxes. And these too, we hope, may be somewhat lessened on a revision of the laws by Congress.

COMING TO WISDOM.

Some of our Southern people are verging towards the line of wisdom in their views of interest and duty. They have allowed themselves too long to be diverted from the right way by politicians, whose only or chief aim was their own political advancement. In several of the respectable journals of the Southern States, we notice earnest calls to the people, to turn their attention to industrial pursuits, to labor, to repair the damages done by the war, to improve the roads, to provide for the education of the young. The recommendation is accompanied by a monitory suggestion that they eschew politics, which is, perhaps, until their politics come to embrace more practical questions, one of the best presented.

EXHUMING A VAMPIRE.—R. B. RHETT, JR., of Charleston, South Carolina, announces that he is going to revive the *Mercury*—a notorious newspaper, for years identified with the pestilent origin and growth of secession and rebellion. This vampire of the press,—which battened so long upon the life-blood of the nation, till all combined to shake it off with loathing and disgust,—should be allowed to rot in the oblivion the issue of the war consigned it to. Its very title is a stench in the public nostrils; its prospective editor inherits a name, compared to which that of BENEDICT ARNOLD is worthy of esteem and honor; and its influence, we cannot doubt, will be used to nurse into life again those poisonous seeds of discord that so much blood and treasure were spent in the effort to eradicate.

NEGRO FETICHISM.—A correspondent of the London *Star*—our firm and unwavering champion during the war—writing to that journa from New York says:

> "I met a Mississippi planter a few days since, who told me some facts that I do not know have seen stated in the papers. He said that in parts of Mississippi, and Louisiana also, the negroes are actually lapsing into cannibalism, and idolatry, too, of the grossest character; and, what is very singular, this is the case among those negro nearly all Englishmen who have risen from obscurity to fame and position, TENNYSON is a toady and a snob. He finds it is the fashion in "society" to look upon EYRE as a Christian martyr; and as he avowedly writes for "society," he bids for favor with the "upper ten," by the sacrifice of his reputation for humanity to the dictates of policy.

HERCULES BETWEEN SEVERAL STOOLS.

Judge MCGRATH, of South Carolina, was a rabid secessionist, and incurred the indignant denunciation of all loyal, patriotic men. When, at the close of the war, he obtained release from imprisonment,—by assuring President JOHNSON that he had withdrawn from active participation in the rebellion two years before its collapse, and that he had long been a bitter opponent of JEFFERSON DAVIS—he brought upon himself the contempt and enmity of his former fellow traitors. Now, when he advocates the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, he is abused more heartily than ever, and all the evil, men have said of him, and all the inconsistencies of his past political life are being assiduously raked up and thrown in his teeth. Verily, South as well as North, the public, or would-be public individuals, who have tried to balance themselves on several stools at once, come, one after the other, most ignominiously to the ground.

THE PROPHET ZADKIEL.

A quack pill manufacturer, who does business on a gigantic scale in England, yearly publishes an almanac, the chief features of which is his mysterious cuttings of a certain "Prophet Zadkiel." This theory is that celestial influences govern all human actions and events. It is interesting to know what an extraordinary effect the moon has upon the most ordinary and every day proceedings. In obedience to the varied and extensive powers which it possesses, we are advised to be governed by the following suggestions:

> On the 2d, 7th, 12th, 16th, 25th and 30th days, decide with your bankers or moneyed men; begin new undertakings. On the 2d, 7th, 12th, 25th, 26th, 31st, row, marry, engage female servants, visit or invite friends. On the 1st, 10th, 15th, 23d, 27th, deal with surgeons, military men, cutlers, &c. On the 10th, 17th, 29th, P. M., ask favors, seek employment. On the 3d, 9th, 11th, 23d, 28th, travel, write, deal with lawyers, take children, send children to school, or apprentice youths, &c. On the 5th, 19th, 24th, deal with farmers and old folks."

This sort of stuff is implicitly believed in by numbers of people; even those who ought to know better allowing their superstitions to carry away their judgment, when, by some coincidence Zadkiel chances to predict an event that really happens. One hundred thousand copies of the Almanac are said to be annually sold; and, in reading it, at least half a million of people are sold too.

The Feeling in Business Circles.

From all quarters we learn that an uncomfortable feeling continues to prevail in business circles, growing out of a vague apprehension of coming financial trouble—an apprehension which is encouraged by certain cliques and combinations, that are supposed to find their account in a panic that will suddenly bring down prices and precipitate a revulsion. In New York this feeling is most noticeable among the dry goods dealers and the bankers, who are anxious to raise the rate of interest, but it exists only among the great body of the merchants.

In New York last week there was a heavy depreciation, not only in the prices of cotton, raw and manufactured, but also in provisions, naval stores, metals, wool, tallow and most other descriptions of merchandise. Some houses are known to have sold, and have been selling heavily, while many are of the opinion that we have not touched bottom yet. That is only the "bear" view of the case, however. The "bulls," on the other hand, declare that there is no monetary causes, think it portends nothing serious, and are certain it will speedily be followed by a movement in other directions.

What Mr. Seward Says.

A Washington dispatch says: Within the last day or two, Secretary Seward has repeatedly stated in social converse his conviction that the policy of declaring universal amnesty, to be followed with universal suffrage in the general meaning of that term, is destined to be the basis upon which reconstruction will be finally completed. He is unequivocal, however, in speaking of those whom we call Gordon, testify to having heard Mr. M. call "help, help!" and "murder!" but no one seems to have gone to his assistance. Two women heard him, and also heard him say, "d—n you, let me alone." Diligent search has been made for him, both by the water and on the land, but no tidings of him has yet been obtained.

His wife, and children, most of whom are grown up, are in the greatest distress in consequence. Suspicion rests on some parties, but no arrests have been made at this writing.

—nine o'clock Monday.

X.

The Beaver Treasury Robbery.

ROCHESTER, PA., November 19, 1866.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

In a former communication I stated that the Treasurer's clerk, McGaigh, lost about $2,000, the Treasurer being absent at the time. In the hurry of the moment and excitement, I was misinformed. The Treasurer has no clerk. It was the Commissioner's clerk, John Caughey, Esq., ex Treasurer, I was misled by the death of Daniel Carpenter. The new incumbent is the senior Captain, having held that position for thirteen years, and has been connected with the police of this city about twenty years.

FIRE INSURANCE CONVENTION.

The corporations of fire insurance companies of the United States, which was organized at Hartford, Connecticut, on the 26th of September last, met in the room of the Chamber of Commerce, this city at noon to-day, in pursuance of adjournment.

THE LORD BOND ROBBERY.

Another arrest has been effected which is calculated to bring to light the real perpetrators of the Lord bond robbery.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The report of the Provost Marshal General, which has just appeared, is full of interesting statistics. The total enrollment under the act of March 3d, the year it was not given, was 1,676,553 loyal States, 2,254,083 men, not including 1,000,516 then under arms. Under the bureau 1,120,621 men were raised, at a cost of $9 94 per man. Before the Bureau was organized, 1,355,593 cost $84 01 per man. The deserters arrested and returned to the army numbered 76,526. As to desertion, the report says: It appears beyond dispute that the crime of desertion is especially confined to the ranks of troops from large cities, and of the districts which they supply with recruits the ratio per thousand of deserters to credits through out the loyal States is 61 51, while in the State of New York it rises to 89 09, and in the small States near New York city, it is still higher. In New Jersey it is 107; in Connecticut, 117 23; in New Hampshire, 112 21, yet the general ratio is but 56 58; that of Vermont, 31 75, and that of Maine 43 99. In the West, where large cities are rare, the averge ratio sinks to 45 51.

EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL.

A communication in the *Tribune* calls attention to the fact that Irishmen and Germans are being enticed to Brazil under the promise of a free passage. It is supposed that some four hundred of them are to sail on the next mail steamer hence, and that they will be used as recruits for the army.

Notice to Wool Growers.

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
November 20, 1866.

To the Officers of all Wool Growers' Associations of the United States:

GENTLEMEN:—I will you please forward to my office at the earliest moment possible, the names and postoffice address of the officers of your societies, with the number of members you have enrolled.

The importance of the measure now in progress, to all wool growers have so deep an interest makes it very desirable that this Association be able to communicate readily and promptly with you.

We desire to procure the address of officers, and number of members, of district, county and township organizations; as the addresses of every Wool Growers' Association in the United States is desired.

It is earnestly hoped that all will respond promptly.

By order of the Executive Committee.

W. F. GEER,
Secretary National Wool Growers' Association.

British Civilization.

Horrible cases of beastly depravity and barbarism are constantly discovered in various benighted parts of Queen Victoria's dominions. Squalor and crime and the most disgusting forms of licentiousness abound in the great cities; besotted brutality and ignorance in the inland districts are scarcely less a shame and a disgrace. Within a few years, even the oldest, were lying on the ground in a state of complete nudity, unabashed to feel any shame in being discovered in that condition. Only one woman appeared to be rather ashamed, but the others sat up and conversed as if they had been decently clad or covered in their beds. These wretched creatures have to carve by the sun, not far from Glasgow. Men and women, fathers and mothers of families, lads, girls, and little children, were found living in that den in a condition defying description, and which would awaken feelings of horror did it refer to the Zulus or Hottentots. Some of them, even the eldest, were lying on the ground in a state of complete nudity, unabashed to feel any shame in being discovered in that condition. Only one woman appeared to be rather ashamed, but the others sat up and conversed as if they had been decently clad or covered in their beds. These wretched creatures have to carve by the sun, not enough to live on comfortably; but they spend it all in drink. Hadn't Exeter Hall better exercise itself less about Borriboola Bha, and send a few missionaries to labor among the savages nearer home?

Business Prospects.

The *Tribune* of Saturday says: The sky grows so squally that business is threatened with stagnation. Manufacturers are stopping their works because they can not sell their goods; merchants are selling little in the present, and wish they had sold less in the past. The South has been glutted with costly fabrics which she does not need and cannot pay for; and prefers to use them as a basis for credit, while she can. For the mutual convenience of both consumers and producers, articles of subsistence are brought hither for sale. As a mutual benefit this regulation should be subject to such arrangements and principles as shall consult the interests of both parties.

This was formerly the case. The natural and just law of supply and demand regulated the price of commodities. But a new order of things is introduced, by which the fixing of prices depends on the arbitrary will of the seller. Combinations, equivalent in their power and their consequences to monopoly, are instituted, which, though they may be composed of but few persons, are able to control the supply and the price, and say to the 1,000 or 10,000 individuals who go to the market, this price, or no meat, no bread, no butter. And similar machinery has operated with the same oppressive consequences in other departments of trade.

We cannot but hail, therefore, the approaching end of this severe regimen with gratification. Prices, in all departments, are undergoing a decline. A more healthy condition is likely to be introduced. The great monopolists are bending under the loads they have attempted to carry. The hope is indulged by many that prices will continue to recede till they reach the point, or near it, at which they ranged before the war, bating a little, perhaps, on the score of taxes. And these too, we hope, may be somewhat lessened on a revision of the laws by Congress.

THE PRESTLEY CASE.

Statement of the Monongahela Presbytery—The Investigation Requested by the Rev. Dr. Prestley—The Charges upon which the Defendant was Declared Guilty—The Rev. Dr. Prestley's Successor—Etc.

The interest manifested by the public in the case of the Rev. Dr. James Prestley, late pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, on Sixth street, Pittsburgh, has scarcely abated, and Rumor, with her thousand tongues, continues to circulate many and various ill-founded reports concerning the affair, although the whole matter has been thoroughly examined into by the church to which the defendant was amenable, and his sentence passed upon him for the wrongs he committed. The committee appointed by the Monongahela Presbytery to make a statement of this case, prepared the following, which has been handed to us for publication:

The committee appointed by the Monongahela Presbytery to make a statement of the case of the Rev. Dr. James Prestley, having tried in said Presbytery, would present the following:

At a meeting of the Presbytery held at Union, September 18th, 1866, Rev. Dr. Prestley stated that certain rumors touching his character as a Christian and a minister were in circulation in the congregation, and asked the Presbytery to investigate said rumors.

In accordance with his request, a committee was appointed, which, at a meeting of the Presbytery held in Lawrenceville, October 24, reported that the charges were of a character that they should receive a thorough and impartial investigation.

In accordance with the report of this committee, a committee was raised to prepare a libel, which was done, and presented to the Presbytery, at Pittsburgh, October 16th, and committee reported a libel.

The investigation of the libel began at a meeting of the Presbytery held in the First Church, Pittsburgh, October 26th. The Presbytery continued in session eleven days, and the charges against Dr. Prestley were thoroughly investigated. About thirty-two witnesses were examined.

The libel contained three charges. The first was, *"unkind, cruel and violent treatment of his wife and family."* The second was, *"vulgar and profane language."* The third was, *"habitual intemperance."* The first and third of these charges were unanimously sustained. The second charge was sustained by a majority of one, but not as to *"the use of profane language"* is concerned. Under these charges the following specifications were all sustained—nine of them unanimously.

That Prestley, however, were carried to such an extent that he was guilty of cruelty, in that he would not find the Rev. Dr. Prestley guilty of adultery, or even, in fact, of improper intimacy, and received his death-wound in carrying for Mexico and the surrounding countries, a regiment of one hundred Austrian-Mexican troops fell at the ambuscade of Lacarbonera, and one piece of artillery was captured by the Liberals, which, after the action, fell back to Huajalahan.

November 9th.—The *Estafette* says: The Emperor was at Cordova, and would be in Oriza

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, November 24, 1866.

Weekly Commercial.

[From the Atlantic Monthly for December.]

MY GARDEN.

BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

If I could put my woods in song,
And tell what's there out-lying,
All men would to my garden throng,
And leave the cities lying.

In my plot no tulips blow;
Snow-loving pines and oaks instead,
Ah! mark the serpent maples grow,
From spruce to saint-bush to autuman red,

My garden is a forest ledge,
Which o'der forest bounds yet,
The banks slope down to the blue lake edge,
Then plunge to depths unfathomed.

Here once the Deluge ploughed,
Laid the terraces, one by one;
Up-heaved in turn the granite rods—
Five years elapse from flood to ebb.

Hither hasted, in old time, Jove,
Old Pan ever—god—hunter of the grove,
And he sure at last came Love,
And after Love, the Muse.

Keen ears can catch a syllable,
An eye discern a star,
In the low-looks, tall untamable,
And what the bluebird says, a gardener's mother.

Æolian harps in the pine
Sing with the song of the Fates;
Infant lisp in the moss and vine—
Far distant—I seek the chorus waits.

Canst thou drop in verse one chime
Of the wood fell's peal and cry?
Write in a book the morning's prime,
Or match with words that tender sky?

Wonderful verse of the gods,
Of one import, of various tone,
They chant the bliss of their abodes
To man imprisoned in his own.

Ever the words of the gods resound,
But the poet-ear hears rarely;
Seldom in his low life's round
Are unsealed that he may hear.

Wandering voices in the air,
And footprints in the world,
Speak what I cannot declare,
Yet cannot all withhold.

When the shadow fell on the lake,
The whirlwind in ripples wrote
Its song of fortune like to mine and break,
And no man's soul be thought.

But the enamings cleave to the lake,
Can not be carried in hook or urn;
Go by ways now unknown to me,
Or waves and hedges still they burn.

These the fates of forecast,
Of each I must find the rune,
If who can read—there comes at last,
He will spell to the sculptors, "Stay."

MAN'S HEART

Man's Heart, 'tis said is like a Harp,
With many and many a string:
That from its chords the master Hand,
Of Time doth music bring.
A strange-like Harp, indeed it is,
We're laughing now, now weeping:
Tears and smiles
This Harp beguiles,
Just as the Hand is sweeping.

Is it wrong to call our life a song?
Some songs there are of sadness;
Too many give a sigh for grief,
And sing a song for gladness.
I'd have my Harp-strings wet with tears
Sometimes—and sing of sorrow:
The darkest day
Will soon away
And gladness comes to morrow.

SERPENTS.

Their Power of Fascination.

From the Scientific American, November 10.

The power of serpents to charm the smaller classes of animals, which they capture for food, has long been held as an undoubted fact. It has also been believed that they could fascinate the larger orders of animals, so as to bring them within the range of their deadly fangs; and that even the intellect of man is not exempt from their influence. The common theory upon this subject gives to the serpent supposed to have the power of fascination an ability to gain the attention of its victims, to paralyze their volitions as if by an electrical influence, and to attract them toward itself as if by magnetism.

Birds, more generally, are supposed to be the victims of these charms. They have been seen moving around serpents in such a manner as to indicate, in the opinion of a certain class of observers, that they were under the power of fascination. The testimony upon this point describes the bird as moving in a circle, or semicircle, around the serpent. If upon the ground, they say, with extended wings, and gradually narrowing their circle of motion, but never stopping for an instant, till within a foot or two of the serpent. Then, as if conscious of their peril, and for a moment there they are about to be seized, they fling themselves backward upon the wing, so as to be out of the reach of their terrible enemy. The birds, thus escaping for the moment, stop and survey the foe from their distant position. This seeme to be a fatal dallying with danger. The serpent's eye, quick as the lightning's flash, against darts its mysterious magic into theirs; and again they advance and recede, as if drawn irresistibly toward the point which has become the all absorbing centre of attraction. If the serpent is upon a tree, the bird flutters around it, advancing and retreating as when upon the ground.

The proper interpretation of these movements is like the key which establishes a connection between itself and them, by which it controls their wills, and draws them within its reach. In accomplishing this object, it does not wind its body around them, but lies in coil, with head erect, awaiting their approach. It appears, however, that the serpent's power has its well defined limits, and that this is its own peculiar philosophical phenomena.

If the movement of birds toward it are due to the attractive powers employed by the serpent, then the law of attraction, in this case, is a positive reversion of the laws of magnetic attraction. The attractive power of the magnet is greatest when the body acted upon is in contact with it, and it loses its force in proportion to the distance to which that body may be removed. That is to say, it requires more force to remove a piece of iron in contact with a magnet, than is required for its removal when at a distance of several inches from it. But such is not the case of the serpent's power of attraction. In the supposed fascination, the birds, though unable while at the distance often or a dozen feet, to resist its attractive were, at once, overcome by the fatal moment, when the devourer is in the act striking, to break the charm, and, by a reverse movement, to fly themselves instantly out of distance. Hence it appears that when the birds are at a distance the serpent can draw them within his reach; but that, when they come in close contact, its attractive power is lost, and they can retreat without hindrance.

Such is the theory of fascination, as based upon occurrences that have been witnessed by many observers. Its philosophical defects may be inferred from the hints already given; but whether such transactions prove that the serpents possess the power of fascination, or that the observers have been mistaken in their deductions, will be better understood when a case is stated which was witnessed by the writer.

Business led me to cross the Chilhowee Mountain, in Tennessee, on June 27, 1857. When near Montvale Springs, two birds were noticed at a couple of rods distance from the road, which were acting in a manner new and strange to me. They were in an open space near the stump of a fallen tree, but did not take flight at my approach, as, under ordinary circumstances, they would have done on seeing a point opposite to them it was noticed that they were the brown mocking bird or thrush, and that a very large black snake lay coiled at the side of the stump. On seeing me, it suddenly began to uncoil itself and move off as if to make its escape; the birds at the same time pausing a moment in their movements. When it had stretched itself more than half its length, they were again in motion, and flew at it in the most energetic manner. Instantly the snake whirled itself back into its former position. The male bird then commenced to run and skip with great activity in a semi-circle, the serpent being the center, and gradually getting in until within a foot or two of its coils, when, with a sudden dart forward, the bird thrust its head toward that of the snake, and in the same instant threw itself backward, alighting on the ground at the distances of about ten feet. Before the male had ceased this backward movement he had commenced a similar set of actions. All the movements of the birds were made with extending wings, as if ready to fly in a moment, for while the female kept her self thrown itself from the snake, the male was in position again, repeating the same movement as at first. In the meantime my horse had reached me and in about five rods into a thicket of bushes whither my hand had guided him, and where I dismounted and secured him. All this took place in a minute or two, and as only an indistinct view had been gained of the action of the birds in passing, a favorable position for observation taken, so that all that occurred could be noted. The first movement of the male bird in thrusting its head forward into close contact with the snake, impressed me with the conviction that a case of so called fascination was transacting before me, and I determined to observe it in a philosophical manner.

It was half-past one o'clock, P. M. The birds were still eagerly at their work when I turned my eye upon them, after the interruption of hitching my horse. They were panting, as if greatly fatigued by long exertion, but manifested not the least disposition to remit their efforts. If not fascinated, they were, at least, so earnestly enlisted in the affair on hand as to disregard everything else around them. The snake lay in its coil, with head erect and drawn back, so as to be in the best possible position to strike and the birds as they moved in turn. The many convolutions of its lengthened body moved in graceful curves as its glittering head followed their motions. Its eye sparkled in the sunlight like the polished diamond, while its movements gave to its ever-shifting scales the brilliant hues of the rainbow. Again and again, as the birds approached, it would strike at them with open mouth, exhibiting a malignity of disposition that portended death to them had they been seized in its jaws.

A few minutes sufficed to show that a battle, and not a scene of fascination, was presented before me. The birds, at each approach, struck the snake with their beaks, or with their talons, when, generally, but not always, it darted forward at a them, only to find that it was aiming at a movable target. This can be easily explained. The snake, in striking, could not project itself more than about two-thirds of its length, but its defense was made with the most determined courage. Its position by the stump protected it in the rear, so that the birds could only approach it in the front. They were as adroit in their attacks as it was resolute in its defense. In attempting to seize them, it could not curve to either side, after starting, so as to follow its movements, but invariably shot forward, in a straight line, to the point they occupied when it made its spring. The birds, in advancing to the attack, by a circular movement, were certain of being away from the spot at which it aimed, and when its teeth smacked together, where it expected its prey, it had nothing in its grasp.

The warfare lasted, after I reached the spot, about 25 minutes by the watch. Once or twice during the contest, the reptile made a movement to escape up the hillside, but the birds, as at its first attempt, immediately brought it into position again. At last, seeming to despair of success in securing a retreat in that locality, it darted off down the hill toward a grove of trees and bushes, nor turned to the right or left. The birds swept after it, pecking, scratching, and striking it with their wings, as if inspired with the consciousness that victory was theirs.

At this moment I rushed forward, and, after some difficulty, killed the snake and cut it open. There was not a particle of food from one end to the other of the intestinal canal. It must, therefore, have been hungry, and in search of food. The variety of charming, it would undoubtedly have employed its powers on such a delicacy as these birds.

When the dissection of the snake was finished, the birds were not to be seen. It was the season when their young were in the nest; and, doubtless, the conflict which had just passed was waged in the midst of the protection of their offspring. Less active birds, venturing as close as they did to their enemy, would have been captured.

Remaining most of the summer in the mountains of North Carolina, frequent opportunities were afforded of inquiring of hunters and others, what they knew about birds being charmed by serpents. All believed in the theory of fascination, and several had witnessed encounters such as I have described; but none had ever seen the snake seize the bird. They had looked on until the bird, under the influence of the charm, as they supposed, was attempting to thrust its head into the serpent's mouth, when they had rushed forward and killed the serpent to save the bird from destruction. In all the inquiries made, no instance has been related where there was any more evidence of fascination than in the one observed by myself. In all cases, however, there was a singular uniformity in the descriptions of the manner in which the birds fluttered around the snakes. So nearly did their accounts correspond with what I had witnessed, that I was convinced of the truthfulness of their statements.

A few additional facts, having an important bearing on the subject of fascination, came under my own notice before leaving. In the summer of that year, some amusing incidents led me to secure a number of serpents for a menagerie, and, in doing so, I received into the stomach without injury, as it is easily digested, and exerts no prejudicial influence upon the system. In the smaller animals named, not quite so late of snake, no inflammation, no swelling of the body, takes place, as in the case of the larger animals, for the reason that this extinction of life occurs too soon to allow of any such effects.

If, then, the venomous serpents eat as food the animals killed by their own poison, and the non-venomous species can climb almost everywhere that birds build their nests, where is the necessity of any other species of its order, it is not an active climber. While many of the others can with ease ascend bushes, trees, and precipices, to rob the nests of birds of their eggs or young ones, the rattlesnake, less agile, has to find its prey in a more limited range. For reasons, it has been supposed that the rattlesnake must possess the power of fascination; otherwise, it could not secure, as it does, such active animals as mice, rats, squirrels, rabbits and birds, for, as has been plausibly asserted, this serpent, assuredly, will not be poisoned from itself, while other species of the irrational creatures? But I need not prolong my remarks on these topics.

* Prof. Pratt, late of Tuscaloosa College, adds his testimony to the above, thus: The rattlesnake does not lie motionless after striking it with its poisonous fangs. I have seen this done.

Going to Brazil.

One of the editors of the Louisville Courier was induced to go to Brazil some time ago by the "brilliant prospects" held out to emigrants. He became a naturalized citizen, but he has come back again, and discourses of the new Eldorado as follows:

For the benefit of those of our friends whose patriotism impels them to fly like cowards from the task of hard work set before the poor belabored South, who prefer to live a lazy, enervating, licentious life among a lazy, enervated, licentious people, instead of manfully going to work to place "the old land" on its legs again, we have carefully collected some important statistics of the South American Eden they sigh for. There may be found spiders with bodies two inches and legs seven inches long, that catch and suck birds; butterflies that are mistaken for hummming birds; green snakes just like strapping plants, and a lively coral snake with bands of vermilion and black, separated by clear white rings; monkeys with a human face divine; monkeys only seven inches long; and bad faced apes that sleep all day and are lively all night. Reptiles, insects, and two-legged fish of the most disgusting and poisonous, and the birds, though boasting brilliant plumage, are songless. Take it all in all, the South, poor, ruined and desolated as she is, is worth a hundred Brazils yet. Let those who want to desert her leave. They will not be missed, and the room they would have occupied will be filled by better people.

The Sun's Rays.

M. Leverrier has communicated to the Academy of Sciences that M. Leon Foucault's discovery of the property which silver leaf possesses of weakening the rays of the sun has been tried at the Observatory with perfect success. The establishment possesses an equatorial, the telescope of which can receive an object glass of twenty-five centimetres' diameter. It so happened that M. Secretin, the optician, had an object glass of that diameter, and which, though not finished, was sufficiently far advanced to be of some use. He very fair opportunity for testing the value of the invention, without interrupting the course of daily observation. M. Secretan lent the object-glass, which, being covered with silver leaf, was found, as stated, to weaken the glare of the sun sufficiently to allow of its being observed with impunity, and also to diminish the heat which it concentrates. So like an instrument to such an extent as to crack the glasses. The sun appears of a light blue disk, and every detail of its surface may be minutely examined. M. Wolf has found that the light which passes through the silver contains nearly all the rays of the spectrum except the extreme red, which, it would seem, is also the cause of the diminution of temperature; the yellow, green and orange are also slightly weakened.

Extinction of Breeds.

In a paper addressed to the Academy of Sciences Dr. Guyon gave an account of the animals that have disappeared from Martinique and Guadaloupe.

One of them is a kind of dog, which existed in most of the islands of the West Indies, and was called *Aulia*. Raymond Broton, a Dominican Friar who landed in Guadaloupe in 1635, describes it as the dog of the savages, of middling stature, with ears erect like those of the fox. The savages hunted it with it, and it was very acouty and the lizard. Being accustomed to see the natives naked, these dogs evinced great antipathy for the Europeans because they were clothed. Its bark was sharper or shriller than that of other dogs. Dr. Guyon states that this dog has not only disappeared from Martinique and Guadaloupe, but also from the other islands of the West Indies. He thinks it could not be of the breed improperly called *canis carribeus* nor the same that was found by Christopher Columbus in the Bahamas, and afterward at Cuba, during his first voyage in 1492. That dog is distinctly stated by Columbus to have been distinguished by its silence. He further stated it to have been timid, and consequently useless in the way of keeping watch, though otherwise faithful. Columbus also observed another dog of a very different breed at Hayti; this resembled the European pug dog. The other animals that have disappeared are two arras (a sort of large parrot,) two parrots, two paraquets, and a kind of frog. Don Fernande, the son of Columbus, says that his father found three parrots, very different to any then known, in the huts of the Indians. Father Bouton describes the arei to have been three times the size of the common parrot, and of a fine blue and orange plume. It is remarkable that Fathers Du Tertz and Labat, who visited the West Indies in the seventeenth century, described the arei as picturesque upon a flock leader; but herns are useless, as great tax upon the powers to produce, dangerous weapons besides. Why not then breed out the horns? It may be easily done. Years ago an American sheep fancier ably advocated smooth, no-horned Merinos, and actually bred them. And we must record our hope and anticipation that before long we shall have a breed of hardy, good-bodied, short-legged, smooth, fine-wool sheep, peculiarly American in common sense fitness for their uses.

We are much gratified to learn that the judges at the late New York State Fair at Saratoga awarded a first prize to a New York Merinos than to any foreign sheep. A single horn no bigger than one's finger. A Vermont breeder of fame, not less than Mr. Hammond's, shook his head and said: "Did never could have happened in Addison county." We hope it may soon day.

Mr. Hammond and the other sheep breeders of Vermont, who have made similar improvements upon the original sheep, have certainly gained a much better form for their sheep. They are less leggy and their bodies are more compact and deeper, they are heavier fleeced, and there is more wool on the fleece. The wool besides grows all over the sheep, covering the legs and the bone as well as the body, and also the bellies, and, though not so fine, it is of greater length. We have a fine portrait of one of the sheep, winner of one of the first prizes at the New England Agricultural Fair, on our first page. It exhibits well the striking peculiarities of the breed. It is claimed by the breeders, who appear to set a high value on wrinkles and grease, that these are marks of vigor of constitution and ability to transmit their good qualities to their progeny. This we are not inclined to dispute, but would like to have the proof.

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A Remarkable Calculation.

In the year 1815 Elkanah Watson, the friend of Benjamin Franklin, made public the results of a calculation as to the population of the United States for each decade up to the year 1900. The closeness with which his predictions tally with the census reports up to the year 1860 is somewhat wonderful. Whether the rate of increase as estimated by him has been disturbed by the war remains to be seen. His estimates as compared with the actual results are as follows:

Year.	Estimated population.	Actual results.
1820	9,025,731	9,638,131
1830	12,866,020	12,866,020
1840	17,116,324	17,069,453
1850	23,155,963	23,191,876
1860	31,019,560	31,443,089
1870	42,328,432	
1880	56,156,241	
1890	76,326,893	
1900	100,559,955	

NAVAL CASUALTIES IN BATTLE.—Dr. Horwitz the Chief of the Naval Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, has prepared some valuable statistics, showing the naval casualties of battle during the rebellion. The totals show that there were 3,910 wounded, 998 drowned in battle, and 566 scalded in battle—in all 4,567. The deaths in the naval service were: 48 from gunshot fractures, 1,909 from gunshot flesh wounds, and 373 from accidental casualties, while 35 died in rebel prison-pens—making the total number of deaths 2,272. There were discharged from the naval service as disabled 569 from casualities of war, 431 from incidental casualities—931 in all. Three hundred and sixteen amputations were performed and four cases of trepanning, of which two recovered and two died.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, November 21, 1866.

The money market here is working rather easier than it did the latter part of last week. With a good demand upon it for loans, rates have not advanced, and first class names are taken at bank rates, whilst there is a large amount of paper sold in the outside market, at about 12 to 15 per cent. There is a better feeling in business circles to-day, particularly among our heavy wholesale houses. Country customers are arriving pretty freely, and their orders are on a rather liberal scale. We hear no complaint among our merchants of delinquent customers, but on the contrary they are meeting their obligations with commendable punctuality.

—The New York stock market has been steady yesterday and to-day, with a tendency downwards. A correspondent writes: "The fight to-day is pretty even between the Bulls and Bears as to which shall carry their point. The Bears to day have borrowed all the loanable funds on the street, paid the interest on it and thus locked it up and then advanced the rate to 7 per cent. But this can only be of brief continuance."

—The temper of the market this forenoon is pretty much as it was yesterday. The *Advertiser* says: The contest is a severe test of financial strength on both sides; but at present the bears appear to have the temper of the market on their side, for although there seems to be no general lack of confidence in the intrinsic value of stocks at present quotations, yet in the present demoralized condition of the market parties operating for a short turn appear to consider the best tendency the most promising.

—We present the usual noon quotations, as received from New York at S. S. Bryan's Stock Rooms:

Gold	140½
U. S. Bonds, 1881	113½
" 5-20's, 1862	108½
" 5-20's, 1865	106½
" new issues, 1865	108½
" 1st series 7-30's	107½
" 2d and 3d series 7-30's	107½
Michigan Southern	80½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	86½
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	103½
Erie	67½
W. U. Telegraph Co.	47
Chicago and Rock Island	100
Chicago and Northwestern	24½
Cumberland	12½
Gregory	12
Quartz Hill	5½
Gordon	6
Holman	1½
Ophir	1½
Kingsdown	1½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 24, 1866.

Business continues to move along slowly, with a limited demand for the leading articles, dealers being disposed to confine their purchases to the wants of the immediate wants of the jobbing trade, the supply on the market being ample for all purposes. Prices may be set down as somewhat unsettled, dealers continuing to hold out for rates which they have been long seeking, but have yet failed to meet with success. We hope to see the market become more settled. On the landing, a moderate amount of activity was perceptible. Most of the boats had their cargoes sold, and were ready to start on their own account and carry freight cheap. The Argosy left yesterday in turn for Cincinnati with a fair trip. The Jennie Rogers left on departure in the morning for the same point. The Keystone State is boat loading for Memphis and New Orleans. She will have dispatch. Among the Salt Lake packets that are receiving, we notice the Wingate and Glendale, both announced for this day. The Camelia is off to-day for Nashville. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

BACON.—The market for some time past has not been very active, and prices have been irregular. Flax Seed —We note small sales at $2@3 10, as per quality. Timothy—Sales of prime, at $4 50@4 75 per bushel. This is the largest sale reported of this article for some time.

FISH—Sales 10 half barrels. White Fish at $8 50@8 75 in half barrels, as to quality.

HOMINY—Sales 5 barrels at $7 ₱ barrel.

CHEESE—The market remains inactive. The receipts for the past two days were 80 boxes. We note sales to the Western Reserve, at 15@16c. ₱ do Ordinary, 13@20c.

ASHES—We have no change to notice in this article as regards prices or demand. We note further sales of Pearls, in common, at 6c; Reliable, 10c; Pearls, 10½c per pound.

DRIED PEACHES—The market was not active. We note small sales of Quarters at 10@10c. Halves at 22@23c.

APPLES—The market contains a good supply in fact more than ordinarily required, which keeps the market dull. The receipts were 119 barrels. The sales amount to 170 bbls in lots at $2@3 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—Sales 20 bbls. Jersey Sweets at $5; sales 50 bbls Neshannocks at $2 50 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The market remains in a very unsettled condition, our dealers being disposed to purchase very sparingly. Barley—The receipts were 367 sacks. We note a sale of 1 car load at $1 48 per bushel for spring. Rye has been without movement for some time. Timothy Seed—Sales 1 car load, on track, at $4 25. Oats—Receipts 9 car loads and 220 sacks. Sales were modest at various prices; the market closing dull. Corn—Receipts 2 car loads and 200 sacks. Sales 2 buskels, from store at 86c; 2 cars at 90c. Wheat—Not very active. Receipts 21 car loads and 130 sacks. Sales 50 bushels spring at $2 80, and 1 car do at same figure.

FEED—Sales 8 tons middlings, $1 80@1 90; bran—sales 2 tons, from store, 80@90c.

FLOUR—The market remains unchanged, with a fair local demand. The receipts by river and rail reached 9,075 barrels. The stock on hand is not large, whilst holders generally are disposed to make further concessions in order to effect sales. The selling rates from store are: White Wheat, $13 50@15 75@16 00; Spring wheat, $12 25@12 50 per barrel.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 22, 1866.

Business yesterday was moderately active. Holders, however, were firm in their demands, and, in order to effect their prices, before buyers were disposed to take hold. The figures for both descriptions appear low, but lower ones were established yesterday, but how long they will remain so is uncertain. The receipts were 1,000 barrels. The receipts of Crudes since our last were 10,611 barrels. The sales were even 50,000 barrels of the raw material, as follows: —Crude, 42 gravity, at 45c ₱ gallon, cash; 500 do, barrels returned, 10c; 4,000 barrels, bulk, to a large refiner, gravity to range from 42 to 48, at 39½@40c ₱ gallon. We also note sales of 2,000 barrels West Virginia oil, in bulk, or barrels returned at 40½c.

REFINED OIL—Prices gave way yesterday, buyers having things their own way. We note sales to the extent of 4,000 barrels from 44@45c, including one lot of Philadelphia delivery the next 20 days, seller's option, 3,000 barrels, Philadelphia delivery next 10 days, sellers' option, 22½c. These are the lowest figures yet reported.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 24, 1866.

Trade for the past week has been light, as buyers are impressed with the idea that goods will go lower. Speculations in regard to the future amount to just nothing at all, and jobbers in Pittsburgh say to their customers, that they are fully posted on prices and are going to meet the market. We quote the price of to day:

Brown Sheetings—Arthur A. Otis's Penn Mill, 21½c; Eagle, 21½c; Indian Chief, 20½c; Washington, 19½c; Red Bank, 20c; Good Medal, 21c; Wamsutta, 23c; Waltham Mills, 23c.

Prints—Merrimack, D, 28c; Sprague's, 28c; American, 25c; Gloucester, 19½c; Amoskeag, 19½c; Richmond, 19½c; Freeman's, 19½c; Pacific, 19½c; Fire Fly, 19½c; Simpson, 16c; Empire, 15c.

Ginghams—Lancaster, 25c.

Cotton Flannels—Red Cross, 40c; Lion, 37½c; Eagle, 35c; Anchor, 32½c; Liberty, 30c; Red Cross, 27½c; Cleveland, 25c.

Miners' Flannels—27½ to 40c.

Kentucky Jeans—All cheaper as they were before the war.

FRUIT MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 24, 1866.

The market is moderately active. The quotations for Foreign Fruits are as follows:

New Layer Raisins, ₱ box.....$3 50@4 00
Do Loose Muscatel, ₱ box.....3 50@4 00
Do Do, ₱ half box.....1 75@2 00
Do Clusters, ₱ box.....4 50@5 00
Do Do, ₱ half box.....2 50@2 75
Currants, ₱ lb.....15@16c
Prunes, ₱ lb.....15@16c
Figs, ₱ lb.....20c
Citron, ₱ lb.....50c
Lemons, ₱ box.....$6 00@7 00
Oranges, ₱ box.....5 00@6 00
Filberts, ₱ lb.....16c
Walnuts, ₱ lb.....16c
Almonds, ₱ lb.....18c
Pecans, ₱ lb.....20c
Assorted Nuts, ₱ lb.....18c
Pine Nuts, ₱ lb.....25c
Cocoanuts, ₱ 100.....$8 00
Dates, ₱ lb.....20c
Figs, ₱ lb.....18 to 20c
Citrons, ₱ lb.....40c
Sugar, ₱ lb.....12½c
Mixed, ₱ lb.....10c

GROCERIES.

Coffee, choice Rio ₱ lb.....30 to 33
Do fair Rio ₱ lb.....28 to 30
Java.....40 to 45
Sugar, brown, ₱ lb.....12½ to 14c
Do light.....15 to 16
Do crushed and powdered.....18 to 19
Do A.....17
Molasses, Porto Rico.....$1 00 to 1 05
Do Cuba.....90 to 1 00
Syrup, Sugar House.....$1 00 to 1 10
Do Refinery.....1 00 to 1 20
Do Golden.....1 00 to 1 10
Do Sugaring.....1 00 to 1 20
Candles, ₱ lb.....30 to 35c
Soda, ₱ lb.....12½c

MEATS—SMOKED, ETC.

Dried Beef, ₱ lb.....20
Hams, sugar cured.....20 to 22
Do canvassed.....18
Shoulders.....15 to 16
Breakfast Bacon.....18 to 20
Corned Beef.....12 to 15
Mackerel Cheese, ₱ lb.....15

POULTRY AND GAME.

Geese, each.....$1 00@1 50
Dressed Chickens, ₱ pair.....50c to $1 00
Do Turkeys, each.....$1 00 to 1 25
Ducks, ₱ pair.....75 to 1 00
Pheasants, ₱ pair.....$1 25
Quail, ₱ pair.....25
Wild Ducks, ₱ pair.....75 to 1 25

SPICES OF A PURE QUALITY.

Cinnamon, ₱ lb.....75c
Cloves, ₱ lb.....60
Ginger, ₱ lb.....40
Mustard, ₱ lb.....60
Pepper, ₱ lb.....50

STONE WARE.

Coal, ₱ bushel.....15 to 18
Brooms, each.....$2 00 to 2 50
Washboards, ₱ dozen.....3 00
Baking Powders, ₱ box.....1 75
Do Extracts, ₱ dozen.....2 00
Do Concentrated Lye, ₱ box.....1 00
Do Saleratus, ₱ lb.....10
Do Washing Soda, ₱ lb.....3
Do Blacking, ₱ box.....1 00
Do Matches, ₱ gross.....1 00
Do Shoe Pegs, ₱ box.....12½
Do Table Mustard, ₱ box.....1 00
Do Cayenne Pepper, ₱ box.....1 00
Do Indigo, ₱ box.....1 00
Do Starch, ₱ box.....1 00
Do Bluing, ₱ box.....1 00
Do Soap, ₱ box.....$1 00
Do Candles, ₱ box.....1 00
Do Shaving Soap, ₱ box.....1 00
Do Rice Flour, ₱ box.....1 00
Do Farina, ₱ box.....1 00
Do Chocolate, ₱ box.....1 00
Do Cocoa, ₱ box.....1 00
Do Broma, ₱ box.....1 00
Do Pearl Barley, ₱ box.....1 00
Do Pearl Hominy, ₱ box.....1 00
Do Split Peas, ₱ box.....1 00
Do Soda Crackers, ₱ box.....1 00
Do Sugar Crackers, ₱ box.....1 00
Do Farina Crackers, ₱ box.....1 00
Do Butter Crackers, ₱ box.....1 00
Do Pilot Bread, ₱ box.....1 00
Do Tea Cakes, assd'd.....1 00
Do Raisins, ₱ box.....1 00
Cold Water Gr'h'm.....1 00

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Cheese, com'n Ohio.....20
Eggs, live, ₱ doz.....35 to 40
Ohio Cheese, ₱ doz.....25
Cheese, Goshen.....25

FISH—SALT, SMOKED, ETC.

Mackerel, No. 1, shore in kits.....$4 00
Do No. 2.....3 75
Do No. 3.....3 50
Oysters, full can.....1 60
Do can.....1 00
White Fish, ₱ lb.....20
Salmon (smoked), ₱ lb.....40
Do (pickled).....25
Trout, ₱ lb.....18 to 20
Halibut, ₱ lb.....25

FLOUR, MEAL, ETC.

Corn Starch, ₱ paper.....10
Farina, ₱ paper.....10
Hominy, ₱ lb.....8
Indian Meal, ₱ bushel.....1 20
Graham Flour, ₱ lb.....8
Sago.....8
Rice.....8

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 24, 1866.

Trade for the past week has been light, as buyers are impressed with the idea that goods will go lower. Speculations in regard to the future amount to just nothing at all, and jobbers in Pittsburgh say to their customers, that they are fully posted on prices and are going to meet the market. We quote the price of to day:

Brown Sheetings—Arthur A. Otis's Penn Mill, 21½c; Eagle, 21½c; Indian Chief, 20½c; Washington, 19½c; Red Bank, 20c; Good Medal, 21c; Wamsutta, 23c; Waltham Mills, 23c.

Prints—Merrimack, D, 28c; Sprague's, 28c; American, 25c; Gloucester, 19½c; Amoskeag, 19½c; Richmond, 19½c; Freeman's, 19½c; Pacific, 19½c; Fire Fly, 19½c; Simpson, 16c; Empire, 15c.

Ginghams—Lancaster, 25c.

Cotton Flannels—Red Cross, 40c; Lion, 37½c; Eagle, 35c; Anchor, 32½c; Liberty, 30c; Red Cross, 27½c; Cleveland, 25c.

Miners' Flannels—27½ to 40c.

Kentucky Jeans—All cheaper as they were before the war.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 24, 1866.

PRICES OF PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURERS.

Common Bar size	5
Refined Iron	6
Heavy Band	5½@6
Hoop and Light Band	6½@7
Round and Square	6½@7
Sheet Iron, ₱ lb to ₱	
" 18 to 20	7
" 22 to 26	8
" 27 to 28	9
Plate Iron	7
Boiler Iron	6
T Rail 16 and 20 lb	5½
Nail Rods	11½

NAILS.

	At quality.	Iron quality.
10d to 60d Nails, Pen	$6 50	$5 50
8d and 9d do	7 00	6 00
6d and 7d do	7 50	6 50
4d and 5d do	8 00	7 00
3d do	8 50	7 50
2d do	9 50	8 50
Casing Nails—6d, $8 50; 8d, $8; 10d, $7 50; 12d, $7; 20d, $6 50; 30d, $6 50; 40d, $6 50; 50d, $6 50; 60d, $6 50.		
Finishing Nails—6d, $9 00; 8d, $8 75; 10d, $8 50; 12d, $8; 20d, $7 50; 30d, $7 50; 40d, $7 50; 50d, $7 50; 60d, $7 50.		
Shingle Nails—3d, $9 50; 4d, $9; 5d, $8 50; 6d, $8; 7d, $7 50; 8d, $7 50; 9d, $7 50; 10d, $7 50.		
Clinch Nails—4d, $10 25; 5d, $9 50; 6d, $9; 7d, $8 50; 8d, $8 50; 9d, $8 50; 10d, $8 50.		
Tobacco Nails—6d, $8 25; 8d, $8 00; 10d, $7 75.		
Ahead Nails—1 inch, $10 25; 1 inch, $9 50; 1¼ inch, $9; 1½ inch, $8 75; 1¾ inch, $8 25.		
Tobacco Nails—6d, $8 25; 8d, $8 00; 10d, $7 75.		
Ahead Nails—1 inch, $10 25; 1 inch, $9 50; 1¼ inch, $9; 1½ inch, $8 75; 1¾ inch, $8 25.		

Above prices are for cash, or acceptance at 60 days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash. Orders for Nails, to insure prompt attention, must be made in New York Exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes or Gold Coin. No discount on bills of less amount than 30 do lars.

LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 24, 1866.

The business has been steady, without excitement or speculative tendency. The demand is good and likely to remain so the balance of the year. Prices for strictly prime Leather have been well maintained, with no surplus in market here or abroad.

Oak Leather—The demand for heavy weights (not bulls), has been in excess of supply, and at prices 2 to 3 cents higher than a year ago. Middle of the latter is the market is abundantly supplied at lower prices.

Finished Stocks—Harness, Upper and Calfin are in light supply, and prices are firmer than at last month.

A large disc

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1866.

TERMS:

One copy per year.....$2 00
In clubs of Twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis, to the getter-up of the club.

THE DEMOCRATS ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The readers of the COMMERCIAL are already informed of the extraordinary feat, proposed to the Democratic party by the Chicago *Times*, one of its most influential journals. As we have several days ago represented it—and truly, as our courteous neighbor and political opponent, the Pittsburgh *Post*, indorses us—that feat is nothing less than that, on the subject of *negro suffrage*, the Democratic party shall adopt what it supposes to be the Republican doctrine, although believing it "wholly wrong," and leap over the gulf, which has divided the parties, to plant its feet on the Republican side. This it proposes, not as a *right* thing, for it believes the Republican doctrine wrong, but as a thing essential to *success*.

We, as Republicans, have two decided objections to this proposition, as enunciated by the *Times*. 1. Although sharing in the human weakness of desiring accessions to our numerical party strength, yet we feel a strong repugnance to the companionship offered with such a shameless avowal of indifference to success in all moral regard for *honesty*. 2. And secondly, as the *Times* evidently wishes to supercede rather than to join the Republican party by its scheme, we object to being cheated out of our honestly secured political ascendancy, by such a barefaced and impudent trick.

But let us consider the proposition as it works within the Democratic household. It is certainly something very like a novelty under the sun, to see a warm debate on negro suffrage inside the Democratic party, whose unanimity on all things touching "the nigger" has been notorious. The explosion of the *Times'* torpedo is yet too recent to allow us to judge of its effects on the party generally, although there are indications of some wounds and more scares, as its results. Our courteous neighbor, the *Post*, has evidently felt the jar and shock, but we cannot perceive that its principles on negro suffrage have received any damage, but, on the whole, we think, rather a healthful move in the right direction.

The *Post* evidently intending, with manly and honest consistency, to maintain the old party ground, of opposition to negro suffrage in every form or degree, and so to oppose the "weak invention" of the *Times*, is nevertheless, constrained by the pressure of strong, if not now convictions, to use the following language:

"In one sense universal suffrage is the most benevolent of all theories. It would have a wide effect in an enlightened community receiving annually a large influx of foreigners unacquainted with our Government, and having a loose agreement of an uneducated and childlike race, some discrimination in regard to the elective franchise between degrees proper enough for the thinking men of the Democratic party but by no means all parties."

This, it is true, says nothing about *negro* suffrage, but it embraces a *principle* on the general subject of suffrage, which applies in full force to negroes as well as others, unless an exception should be made on the simple and sole ground of *color*. This exception to a correct principle, we have too much respect for the *Post* to suppose it would make, on so weak a prejudice as that of the complexion of a man's skin.

And here we take the opportunity of saying, that if our understanding of the above extract from the *Post* is correct, our neighbor has come quite to our own ground, or very nearly so. What the restricts to foreigners, we do not see how it can be given a universal application, in setting forth our views. That is, we have, over and over, expressed our approval of the doctrine of *qualified* or *impartial* suffrage, meaning by the former term that some qualification should be demanded as a requisite in the voter, and, by the second, that the qualification demanded should be the same in all voters. What the qualifications are, we have often named—those, for example, in the case of negroes, which President JOHNSON specified—military service, ability to read and write, &c. And while we recognize the advance of the *Post* to our position on the principle, we are not disposed, as it should only be natural to presume on its making an exception, in the application of the just principle, on the ground of *mere prejudice against color*.

Finally, we are happy to receive—although it is hardly necessary—additional assurance from the internal Democratic debate on negro suffrage, that our position on the subject is the correct one. This is the argument which the Democratic difference supplies us: One portion of them, as represented by the *Pittsburgh Post*, while maintaining, or endeavoring to maintain, a position considered by Webb, President Jefferies, avows a principle in the case of *foreigners* which is precisely the one we advocate for *general* application; and the other portion, represented by the Chicago *Times*, proposes, in form, to take our place under the verdict of the late election, by *simulating* an approval of our principles. That is, the one continues opposition, though agreeing with our principles; the other proposes to adopt our principles, though wrong, for the sake of winning by it.

SUFFRAGE BASED ON INTELLIGENCE.

For many months past, we have from time to time given utterance, in the COMMERCIAL, to our sentiments on this important subject. They have been exhibited in so many forms and selections, and such a variety of terms and expressions has been employed in setting them forth, that readers cannot have failed to recognize and understand them. Nor have they failed. And it affords us a gratification that it would be affectation to disown, to meet our often expressed opinions reflected upon us in the public press, and even from quarters where these opinions were not long since treated with little consideration.

The present time is opportune for a further discussion of this subject. The heat and strife of party canvassing is over; the excitement, the competition, the demagoguery, incident to the ante election period, have given place to the calm and quiet, favorable to sound judgment, that usually follow the decision of the ballot box. It is, therefore, with more than a personal gratification, that we notice the subject of suffrage working in the public mind, for we anticipate from its serious and patriotic consideration results most auspicious to the country. It is not a party subject. In the broadest sense it is American, and the proper understanding of it and the right appreciation of it by every American citizen, would be one of the strongest guarantees of safety and prosperity to the nation.

As we observed, in an article in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, the discussion of *negro* suffrage has naturally drawn in its train general subject, for it would not now, except on the *mere* prejudice of color, be possible to frame an argument for or against *negro* suffrage which would not be equally applicable to the case of a white man. The anomaly of chattel slavery, while it existed, raised a barrier to logic, and excluded the slave from the benefit of its sound conclusions. But his restoration to manhood brings him within the pale of application, and the argument for the right of suffrage, on the broad American principle, ignores the old distinction. Another restriction of the right of suffrage was made in the case of alien-born persons—a prudential exception, the propriety of which was obvious. The latter was removed by the laws of Congress, providing for naturalization, making them citizens and and so entitled to vote.

The essential and central idea of our system of government—self-government, or government by the will of the citizens—recognizes the vote of the citizens as the potential expression of their will. In its nature and with reference to its design, suffrage, therefore, under our Government, should be universal. But as exceptions have existed, for what was deemed adequate cause, so may they still for adequate cause. And here is what we hold to be the true ground. Our system of government recognizes no more clearly the right of suffrage than it presumes the qualification of intelligence and honest patriotism. Suffrage, which is expression of a judgment and will, presupposes the qualification to judge and choose. But where the qualification exists in the person, born or naturalized to citizenship, the right of suffrage cannot consistently be denied him. This is impartial suffrage—suffrage founded on intelligence. What admits one man should admit another, and what excludes one should exclude another.

This is the ground which has been taken by the patriotic statesmen of the country when not hampered by the artificial and arbitrary conditions imposed by slavery, In accord with this, is the favor of the public mind, popularly and embodied in laws, towards a free press and the cause of education. And it is because this is the true idea of our Democratic form of government, that, on the removal of the slavery exception, the mind of the country turns spontaneously to the propriety of extending the principle to the freed people of color, with only such conditions with reference to qualification, as are applied or as they think should be applied to other people. As this is not, necessarily, any longer a sectional question, nor a party question, we find it receiving consideration and a favorable judgment in both sections of the country and in both the prominent parties.

A HANDY ARGUMENT.

There are some animals, chiefly of the insect and reptile tribes, that are endowed with the power of running backwards and sideways about as well as forward. It is, no doubt a decided convenince to the little things, to be able thus to shift and reverse the animal engine, and to jump, run or crawl in whatever direction the emergency may require.

There are also some arguments that possess the same happy facility of adapting themselves to occasions, and of going one way as well as another. The Richmond *Enquirer* has one of this sort in favor of slavery. Approached with an argument to prove from the debasement of the condition the propriety of releasing the slaves from it, and making them men; he replies, true, they are debased, ignorant, wild, savage, but that only shows that they are not fit for freedom. They cannot take care of themselves, they have no heads to plan anything, they have only hands to work, and need masters to show them what to do and keep them at it. Therefore slavery is the best condition for them, because it makes them industrious, useful, profitable to others, and happy themselves. On the other hand, if approached from the opposite direction, and plied with a humane appeal on the ground of their manhood, their civilized condition, their Christian character, their human sympathies and domestic relations, he replies: Look at Africa, see the black race there, wild, savage, selling one another to slavery, sometimes, perhaps, eating one another. Compare our slaves with the African portion of their race, and see what a happy escape they have had, what a wonderful improvement. Slavery has made them what you say they are here; therefore they should be kept under its blessed influence.

The institution gets the profit, and the negro the loss, of this potent logic, whichsoever way the logic runs. If the negro race are wild savages, slavery is their best condition; if they are not wild savages, slavery has been the benign means of their escape from that condition, and therefore they should be kept in slavery.

We are constrained, in candor, to say that although the *Enquirer* reasons in this way, it, nevertheless, of the two hypothesis, chooses the former, as presenting the true condition of the negroes in the South. It regards them as wild, savage people, requiring the regimen of slavery to make them happy in themselves or useful to others. This naturally suggests a thought not greatly creditable either to slavery or slaveowners, since these unfortunate people, although born in the houses and brought up under the inspection and example of the superior race, are kept generation after generation in a wild and barbarous condition.

We conclude, therefore, that it is sounder logic and higher humanity, since slavery has been so unsuccessful in elevating and improving the African race, that freedom should be tried upon them. At least, let the experiment be allowed a fair scope, without grudging the unhappy people their only chance of improvement and happiness. They have exhibited one of our own boasted attributes, the love of freedom. Perhaps they may learn to use it better than some of their early examples have done. They have developed for the past few years more political discrimination and, as our poor soldiers in their captivity found, not less of the finest traits of humanity than their white masters. A fair chance, it allowed them, may give, according to the *Enquirer's* conviction, that they are not wild savages, but men of like attributes and capabilities with others.

THE MEXICAN MISSION.

The New York *World* does not seem to entirely approve of the appointment of Colonel L. D. CAMPBELL as Minister to the JUAREZ Government in Mexico. It says that, "though the destiny of the United States will assuredly be largely affected by the result of this mission," the affair has been put in charge of one who is "perfectly incompetent;" that Mr. CAMPBELL has no claims upon the Government for political or other services; and that, if he had, he should have been paid off with the horse—he would have made a pretty of meter, and not with an appointment of such importance.

Without arguing the morality of this latter suggestion, or protesting against the covert slander of the President which it insinuates, we would venture to assert that the *World* does not like Mr. CAMPBELL, because he is what is called a Conservative Republican; and the Democratic papers are inclined to think that the small and impotent fraction to which he belongs, is not entitled to any thing. Of course, all things in the gift of the Executive, General SHERMAN is acceptable to them; for they know he has always belonged to their party—except during the time that his mind was occupied with military to the exclusion of political questions—and then he does not get any extra pay for his share in the mission and so deprive one of the faithful of a nice provision. Their hope is that, in all subjects that may come up for discussion, SHERMAN will side with the Secretary of Legation, and so reduce Mr. CAMPBELL to the condition of a cypher.

This Secretary—who is Mr. EDWARD PLUMB of New York—the *World* declares to be "a very competent gentleman" and "the only well-informed member of the pair." We are reminded by our Washington correspondent that Mr. PLUMB was Secretary to the Hon. ROBERT MCLANE, Mexican Minister, during Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration. Now, Mr. MCLANE was a man after Mr. BUCHANAN's own heart, and Mr. PLUMB must have had a spirit of congenial tendency. We wonder if President JOHNSON, before selecting him for Mr. CAMPBELL'S confidential associate, ascertained whether the events of the past six years had wrought in him any change of heart, or modification of what we presume were his convictions.

FIGHTING BACK.

A certain jackdaw fell into a pail of whitewash; whence emerging, he hied him back to his comrades. They, perceiving the apparent change of color in his plumage, and not being able to account for it, fell upon him and pitilessly pecked him to death. The Chicago *Times* is, just now, in the precise predicament of this unfortunate bird. Suddenly changing its color, and still undertaking to mingle with the elect of Democratic journalism, it finds itself in innumerable pecks of trouble; the object of a combined and ferocious attack on the part of nearly all its former friends, and an outcast from the party it has eaten so much dirt to sustain. It fights back bravely though, staunchly holds its ground, and fortifying its original position by advancing such logical redoubts as the following:

"The idea that the South cannot extend the privilege of voting to the freedmen without humiliation is one which we think will not be very generally countenanced by the Southern press. It would be the voluntary action of her own people. She has now granted the blacks equality of civil rights, and in so doing has acknowledged their right to protection under the law. It is but a step further, and we think a regular and logical progress, to say that those of them who can appreciate and properly exercise the privilege may vote. By moving in the matter themselves, the Southern States will do much to weaken the idea that Congress is omnipotent in the matter and that nothing can be done save under its supervision."

The *Times* further announces its intention of devoting a large amount of space during the current week to the republication of the criticisms it has provoked. This is an editorial way of collecting the shot fired from the enemy's side and throwing it back at him.

WASHINGTON reports—some of them on good authority apparently—agree in representing that President JOHNSON is now in a changed mood—that he wishes it to be understood that he intends to give up the fight with Congress, at least in the way in which he has been carrying it on—that he has, in fact never had, the least idea of resorting to revolutionary measures—and that, having done his best and failed to carry his points, he will leave the business of reconstruction to Congress. These certainly are favorable indications. But the President owes it to himself and the country to explain and retract the threats he indulged in while taking his tour through the country. If he did not mean revolutionary measures, what did he mean?

AMERICAN FEUDALISM.

Feudalism has figured largely in the history of nations. It is perhaps, a necessity in some steps of society and government. It is a sort, though a poor sort of representative government, the feudal lord, Baron or land owner standing for his retainers or tenantry, and between them and the ruling power of the Government. It is a sort of federation, in which the representative holds the power over his vassals, while himself subject to that of the Government, the people having no direct connection with the Government, and, of course, no appeal to it against the oppressions of their particular lords.

American slavery was the only form of feudalism that has existed in this country. Its power over the slaves was next to absolute, while it exerted, as by a *quasi* confederation connected by a common interest, a controlling influence on the Government. The details of this system, now happily abrogated in the terrible process of war adopted to strengthen it, we are not going to notice, except in one point that still remains to be settled. This point is fast becoming a prominent one in the political discussions of the country, and is likely to be adjusted, like the rest with which it has been associated, to the advantage of justice and freedom. We refer, as will be readily seen, to the matter of negro representation.

Under the feudal system of slavery, the owner of slaves represented them politically to the extent of three-fifths of their number. That is, if a man owned 100 slaves, he counted, in the representation of his district, sixty-one—one for himself and sixty for his slaves. In this way the 4,000,000 slaves of the Southern States were formerly counted in forming the basis of representation in Congress and in the choice of Presidential electors. Three-fifths giving, at the ratio of one representative to 125,000, *twenty* members of Congress, entirely on the ground of slave population. At the usually reckoned ratio, of one vote to six and a half, of the general population, these twenty members of Congress would represent 600,000 black men, who might have been voters if not precluded by slavery. It has been commonly reckoned that the number of slave owners in the Southern States was not more than 350,000, so that each one of them virtually voted not only for himself, as we do in the North, but also for almost two men in addition.

This feudal style of voting was substantially the same in character as that recently detailed by a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* in Ireland, which Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, in a late speech to the workingmen in Dublin, said was not uncommon in that country.

"The official returns of the polling at the Tipperary election show that the voters for Mr. Vesteron, a conservative, numbered 2,843, and those for Captain White, the Liberal, 2,364, giving the Liberals a majority of 95. Mr. Waldron's speech was addressed to the respective districts in parties, accompanied by the agents and bailiffs of their landlords, and contained cogent reasons why they should vote the common custom at Irish elections. The tenantry will come with their landlords, who always watched and guarded in this way. The bailiffs are present to see that none of them, following the best of their inclinations, shall desert to the popular side, and the soldiers are present to see them turned back pounded to smithereens by the mob. As they passed along the roads and come into the towns, in the midst of these scenes, with drums and banners on each side of them, are Lord Derby's tenantry. And so on."

The slave owners had far less trouble in getting the politics of these vassals into an available shape, than the unique confederacy of Irish landlords and tenantry, in comparing the lines of red coats and flashing bayonets are Lord Clonmel's tenantry. That other battle between gaily caparisoned dragoons are Lord Lismore tenantry. That black string of men, with long banners on each side of them, are Lord Derby's tenantry. And so on."

The slave owners had far less trouble in getting the politics of these vassals into an available shape, than the unique confederacy of Irish landlords and tenantry, in comparing and improving the African race, that freedom should be tried upon them. At least, let the experiment be allowed a fair scope, without grudging the unhappy people their only chance of improvement and happiness. They have exhibited one of our own boasted attributes, the love of freedom. Perhaps they may learn to use it better than some of their early examples have done. They have developed for the past few years more political discrimination and, as our poor soldiers in their captivity found, not less of the finest traits of humanity than their white masters. A fair chance, it allowed them, may give, according to the *Enquirer's* conviction, that they are not wild savages, but men of like attributes and capabilities with others.

METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

In July last Congress passed an act making it lawful to use the French metric system of weights and measures in all business transactions; and in order to carry ont the provisions of the act, it directed the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to each State, to be delivered to the Governor thereof, for its use, one set of the standard of weights and measures according to that system.

The act does not make the use of the metric system imperative, it only makes it lawful, leaving it with the people to adopt it or not as they see proper. But the Committee of the Senate that reported the bill, say that it is left for a future act of Congress, when the business men of the country have become acquainted with the system, to make its use legally necessary. We may, therefore, look for it to be made at no distant day, the only legal system.

The metric system is a decimal system; that is, it goes by tens, each higher denomination being ten times as great as the one immediately below it. Like our system of arithmetic, it consists, counting upwards, of units, tens, hundreds, thousands, &c., and counting downwards, of units, tenths, hundredths and thousandths. In this it corresponds exactly with our decimal money system, ordinarily called the Federal money system, and may be explained by it. Thus, for instance, five eagles, six dollars, three dimes, seven cents and five mills, the whole sum is 56.375 mills; and we express it in print by simply dropping the term for eagles, $56 37.5. The same method is pursued throughout the entire metric system, in all its weights and measures. Every one knows how much more convenient the Federal money system is than the old system of pounds, shillings and pence, which formerly prevailed in this country. But it is a fact, of which every one may convince himself, that the metric system of weights and measures, will to an equal extent surpass the system, or as I ought to say, the table that is now in use, on the score of convenience.

The Senate's Committee say in their report that "the metric system is already used in some arts and trades in this country, and is especially adapted to the wants of others. Some of its measures are already manufactured at Bangor, in Maine, to meet an existing demand at home and abroad. The manufacturers of the well known Fairbanks scales for many years have made the exporting of their weighing machines to French weights, and the demand and sales are constantly increasing." Consequently the system is not an entirely new one in this country. Besides it has either been adopted, or is about to be adopted by every commercial nation of Europe, and there is little if any doubt but that, in a few years, it will be in use as a general system throughout the civilized world.

There are four tables in the metric system, three of measures and one of weights.

The table of measures are, first, of length; second, of surface; third, of capacity, which, though not strictly correct, may, for convenience, be called the long measure, the square measure and the solid measure tables.

The unit of length is the *metre*, in the second the *are*, and in the third the *liter*. The unit of weights is the *gram*.

The table is from the Greek word metron, measure. Are is from the latin word area, which is an open space. Liter is from the Greek word litra, a measure, and is well understood by everybody; Liter is from the Greek word litra, a measure (of liquids); and Gram is from the Greek word gramma, a small weight.

In each table there is an ascent from the unit and a descent from it, by tens, and multiples and part of fractions of it, so that the unit stands in the middle of the table.

The names of the multiples are formed by prefixing to the name of the unit the Greek words for ten, one hundred, one thousand, and ten thousand, respectively, and the names of the parts are formed by prefixing to the name of the unit the Latin words for ten, one hundred, and one thousand, respectively—these Greek and Latin words, however, on being so prefixed, have been somewhat changed to meet the propriety of euphony. Thus, deka is used instead of the long and the solid measures, and for the weights, the following tables:

LONG MEASURE.		
Myria meter	10,000 meters	6.2137 miles.
Kilometer	1,000 meters	0.6214 miles or 3280 ft. 10 in.
Hecto meter	100 meters	328 feet one inch.
Deka meter	10 meters	393.7 inches.
Meter	1 meter	39.37 inches.
Deci meter	1-10th of a meter	3.937 inches.
Centi meter	1-100th of a meter	0.3937 inch.
Milli meter	1-1000 liter	0.0394 inch.

SOLID MEASURE.		
Kilo liter	1000 liters	76.17 gallons.
Hecto liter	100 liters	2.838 bushels.
Deka liter	10 liters	9.08 quarts.
Liter	1 liter	1.057 quarts.
Deci liter	1-10 liter	6.1 cubic inches.
Centi liter	1-100 liter	0.61 cubic inch.
Milli liter	1-1000 liter	0.06 cubic inch.

WEIGHTS.	
Miller or Tonneau	1,000,000 grams 2204.6 pounds.
Quintal	100,000 grams 220.46 pounds.
Myria gram	10,000 grams 22.046 pounds.
Kilo gram	1,000 grams 2.2046 pounds.
Hecto gram	100 grams 3.5274 ounces.
Deka gram	10 grams 0.3527 ounces.
Gram	1 gram 15.432 grains.
Deci gram	1-10 gram 1.543 grains.
Centi gram	1-100 gram 0.1543 grains.
Milli gram	1-1,000 gram 0.0154 grains.

In practice the prefix and the principal word are combined together, as dekameter, dekaliter, dekagram, &c.

It was said before that the metric system corresponds to the Federal money system. Take as an instance from the long measure table: six hundredths, eight tenths, seven hundredths, three decameters, two meters, one decimeter, five centimeters and one millimeter, will be expressed in figures in the following manner, viz: 6.87.51 meters; or, making the meter the unit in the enumeration, 687.51 meters, like the sixty-seven pounds eight ounces and thirty-two meters and one hundred and twenty-five centimeters of the Federal system.

The table of surface or square measure consists of only three denominations, as follows:

Hectare	10,000 square metres 2.471 acres.
Are	100 square metres 119.6 square yards.
Centiare	1 square metre 1550 square inches.

At first sight the names in this system will of course appear strange. But every one will see, on a little examination, that they are exceedingly simple and easily learned. The words used cannot they will be very easily learned and remembered. At present we have three different sets of weights, viz: avoirdupois weight, (who can tell what avoirdupois means?) troy weight, and apothecaries weight, with their scruples, and penny weights, and drams, and grains, &c. How many of us can tell the relative value of a pound avoirdupois and a pound troy? When we buy a pound of tea at the prevailing prices, we pay for it by avoirdupois weight; scruples about it, but who can tell how many scruples there are in it? Nay, but make a perch; and how many rods, poles or perches, will make an acre can how many square feet there are in a square perch, or how many are necessarily go through the process of calculating it? Will it not be incomparably more convenient under the metric system for every one to be familiar with such numbers?

The metric system having been legalized by law, then it will be the duty of the State Legislature at its next session to direct the Secretary of State to procure from the Governor the weights and measures to the Commissioners of each county, in order that they may furnish them to the people, and it will be the duty of the Commissioners to distribute them to the several Boards of Directors, to have the tables of the Metric system taught in the public schools, and the teachers of such schools will be required to teach them to their scholars. The act of Congress is a most important one, and beneficial, and will be the duty of chambers of commerce, boards of trade, manufacturing and other business associations, to encourage its adoption by legislative or private business, to give it their favorable consideration, and cordial and earnest support.

MAC.

Our Claims Against Great Britain.

The London *Times* of October 30th, reminds its readers of the outstanding Alabama claims, and virtually admits that they are valid. It concedes that we have a strong case for consideration, and, if necessary, for reconsideration, and then it continues: "It is certain that the United States have suffered a grievous wrong at the hands of Great Britain, which has desired reparation. "Justice compels us," says the *Times*, "to observe that in offering to submit the question to arbitration, the Americans have done nothing more than ask for the bare justice of their position. [Our understanding is that Mr. Seward declined arbitration.] A great deal, says, may be said for the arguments embodied in the dispatches of Mr. Seward and Mr. Adams. With reference to the law of nations regarding neutral powers constructing war vessels, the *Times* gives it a fair interpretation, and says: "The peculiarity of the Alabama case is that at the time and in no respect was she a mere article of merchandise, but was destined by those who built her, as well as by those who ordered and purchased her, for purposes which she ultimately filled." She was built for no where for sale, and but for a flagrant breach of our neutrality, would never have had no existence as a Confederate cruiser at all." The *Times* frankly acknowledges the weakness of Lord Russell's argument against the claims, and urges upon Lord Stanley their reference to a joint commission, concluding its article as follows:

"If the dictates of justice be doubtful, those of policy are clear. Great Britain has everything to lose by a rupture with the United States. A weaker maritime Power may be restrained from engaging in hostilities with a stronger, but our navy may or may not be the most powerful in the world, but, if it were ten times more powerful than it is, it would not protect our commercial marine against privateers built and armed in the Confederate ports, nor to compel him to pay for the privilege of such markets before Britain is required to forego its unjust, and in the end will prove disastrous.

Resolved, That the Tariff Bill, as it relates to wool and woolens, agreed upon by the Joint Committee of Wool Growers and Wool Manufacturers, now before Congress, is one calculated to insure increased prosperity to grower and manufacturer, and will tend to the general prosperity of the country, and that we will therefore give it our hearty support, as all proper means in its early adoption as a law.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Hon. David A. Wells, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and to the Senate Committee on Finance, in charge of said bill.

The Convention met yesterday morning, and after an animated discussion, adopted the remaining resolutions, after which, the Convention adjourned.

Too Particular by Half.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* is hard to please. An agent of the Western Associated Press sent it, by telegraph, at considerable expense, a long editorial from the Richmond *Whig*, which same editorial had been received in its office, through the mail, some thirty-six hours before. This is called "questionable enterprise" by the *Gazette*, and an intimation is thrown out that telegraph offices are not the most likely places in the world, wherein to find a superabundance of judgment and discretion. We believe there are other newspaper offices where a like opinion has been prevalent for a long time past.

MEDIATION.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says: "For many reasons a plan is being considered in Maryland, bearing upon the Constitutional Amendment question, in which that State is to figure as a mediator between the North and the South. The Baltimore delegation to the Legislature have had private meetings and passed resolutions requesting the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature to take action on this question."

THE IDEA WORKING.—At the meeting of the New York and Brooklyn Congregational Association, last week, among the topics discussed were those referring to abolishing distinction of color in the churches, providing more church accommodation for colored people, disapproving the inefficiency of the marriage laws of the State, and in reference to the relation between pastor and people.

WOOL GROWERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Important Proceedings of the National Association of Wool Growers—The Tariff Bill of Last Session to be Demanded—The Resolutions.

The National Association of Wool Growers met in Cleveland on Wednesday. The *Herald* says the Convention was called to order by Mr. R. M. Montgomery, of Youngstown, Ohio, first Vice President, who regretted to state their worthy President, Hon. Henry S. Randall, of New York, was unable to attend on account of sickness. In his remarks, which were extended to a considerable length, he cautioned the Convention against hasty action, as their resolutions would be regarded as a national expression on the subject under consideration. He said that Secretary McCulloch intimated in a letter upon the subject, that heavy importations of wool and other commodities had proven a great source of revenue to the Government, and it might perhaps be unwise to legislate such advantages away, yet the Chairman was of the opinion that this is no serious objection, and that the avoidable bill of the growers and manufacturers of wool. He said further that local societies of wool-growers, had rendered the support to the State and National Associations he had hoped and expected to see in the future. The question was assuming a shape that would bring it to the notice of all wool men, and as the main question before this convention was the tariff on wools and woolens, he hoped the gentlemen of the convention, and all others interested in the prosperity of the wool interest would carefully enlighten themselves on the subject, if they had not already done so.

Gen. Wilder, of Pennsylvania, called for a reading of the Morrill Tariff Bill, and it was read from the Clerk's desk.

Mr. Harris, of Caldkill, N. Y., believed Congress favored the protection of wool growers, though many men were of the opinion at a meeting held in New York that the duty on imported wools was too high, and the urged that Convention not to ask too much or they might lose all. He favored the question as it now stands in Congress and before the people, believing the manufacturers could not get any further protection without being sided by the growers and vice versa, therefore both ought to act in unison. He said the vast importation of woolen goods kept down the price of domestic wool, and believed if the Convention would unanimously act in favor of the tariff bill under consideration, the prices would go up without delay.

Gen. White of Pa., desired to expedite the business and make the action of the Convention practical, therefore he suggested that wool men demand their "rights" with a feeling of dignity commensurate with the important interests represented; say firmly they wanted certain protective duties and pass such reforms would come to them. In that method of action all friends in the House would be advised that legislative bodies would feel they were dealing with a powerful commercial interest, and would introduce at discretion. The iron interest makes it demand; its importance is at once recognized, securing to it a fair share of protection. Now is a golden opportunity to put the principle recognized in the pending bill, but a little in excess of the wants of the wool growers and manufacturers, asking why it was delayed in the Senate, would give in a new impetus, and it would doubtless be passed at once. He therefore moved that a committee of five be appointed to bring before the Convention, at its present session, the shape of a report of resolutions, for reference of the action pending the time of the unit the Latin words for ten, one hundred, one thousand, respectively—these Greek and Latin words, however, on being so prefixed, have been somewhat changed to meet the propriety of euphony. Thus deka is used instead of the long and the solid measures, and for the weights, the following tables:

Mr. Stone, of Harrison county, Ohio, said he would oppose that method and substitute the plan of 1864, which was adopted, and which was done last winter. He believed an effort to press the bill through might furnish a ground for its failure.

Mr. LeMoyne, of Pennsylvania, did not think so.

Gen. White, the mover, was aware of the danger apprehended by Mr. Sharon, but his design was to bring the matter before the House in a brief address, embracing a petition and strongly urge the immediate necessity of action.

Mr. Pottle, of New York, favored the appointment of the committee on the ground that the Manufacturers had not been properly consulted by the bill until officially notified that the growers have withdrawn their support. The growers ought to be careful in breaking the Tariff Association.

Mr. Glenn, of Pa., said—"Are we a unit or are we divided," and moved to test the sense of the Convention, that the bill now pending in the Senate, be the Chair recollected, was not unjust, and in the end will prove disastrous.

Resolved, That we believe the steps taken by the National Association of Wool Growers and Manufacturers to secure a recognition of the mutuality of their interests, will, if followed out in good faith, insure the increased prosperity of both.

Resolved, That the citizen who bears the burden of the Government is entitled to the advantages of the markets of his country, and to compel him to pay for the privilege of such markets before them is required of foreigners is unjust, and in the end will prove disastrous.

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REDUCTION OF PUBLIC EXPENSES.

Investigations of the Congressional Committee.

NEW YORK, November 16.—Judge Edmonds, of Vermont, of the Committee of Congress instructed to ascertain in what branches of the Government service expenses can be reduced, and what reforms ought to be made, has been at the Astor House, of this city, for two days, and has examined several persons in regard to salaries, perquisites, fees, etc., frauds, or attempted frauds, the recent political tax on the customs, and naval offices and the Surveyor's office, and the probable effect of a change in the Revenue Department, which should make the tenure of office depend solely upon the good behavior of the officeholder. There are several objects of inquiry, but these are the most prominent. It appears to be the object of the committee to gain as much information as possible with reference to future legislation. It is likely that extensive changes in the laws will be proposed, and it is supposed that the chief of these will relate to the remodelling of the financial departments of the Government service. The opinion that efficient men cannot be secured and retained while political influence determines the appointment and removals, is very generally expressed. A bill was drawn up at the last session of Congress, to make a change in this matter, but it did not become a law.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterians is in session in Memphis. The report of the Committee of Domestic Missions was read. It is an able document, referring in proper language to the disasters suffered by the Church during the late war. It shows no bitterness of spirit, and is exceedingly mild. It reports great many Presbyterians in destitute conditions and unable to pay their ministers, and calls the attention of the Assembly to the condition of the freedmen. It says there must be a special effort in their behalf; ministers must do double duty, and raise Sunday schools for their children.

A mystery which quite surpasses the sphinx is astonishing the New Yorkers. It is a living human head, resting upon a very small cushion until now, but will have to succumb unless they receive reinforcements.

The Liberals are master of the possession of the right and left of the road from Puebla to Vera Cruz. Detachments of troops are scouting in all directions around Vera Cruz, the Liberals having made the roads so unsafe that the farmers cannot bring any provisions to the city.

DISCOVERY OF FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT.

Millions of Dollars Involved.

[From the N. Y. Commercial, Saturday.]

Some very heavy frauds on the Government have been discovered, which is said to involve millions of dollars. A short time since, it will be remembered, two distilleries were seized, one in Bisseville, L. I., and the other on Franklin avenue, Brooklyn. They are both owned by a company of Germans, Bohm & Angus being at the head. This company had been manufacturing whisky since the Internal Revenue Bureau went into operation, and by not paying the Government tax of two dollars a gallon on the liquors distilled had amassed a handsome sum of money.

When the case was called up in the United States Court, these men compromised the matter by paying the Government the sum of $15,000, and the distilleries were released. They then went to work ostensibly to manufacture whisky, but which they sold two years in New York and one in New Jersey, owned by the same persons, were seized.

According to the information given to the United States District Attorney, it appears that the manufacture of burning fluid was only a sham; that alcohol was distilled, and then mixed with about ten per cent. of camphine and other material, which gave it the appearance of burning fluid, and in this manner it was taken from the distillery. By a simple chemical process the turpentine and other gum was removed, leaving the pure alcohol which was then worth $1 00 per gallon. It is calculated that during the twenty days which the firm had been engaged in this business they have cleared over $300,000.

Another case of even a worse character has come to light in the Third Collection District, and a Government investigation will be commenced next week. In this case a former Government Assessor is charged with having defrauded the Government. S. Fletcher and officials connected with the Collector's department, by which a large number of distilleries have been allowed to run without paying the tax. The principal operator has made $2,000,000 by the transaction.

LETTER FROM NAPOLEON I.

An American Minister at Paris the Subject.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—It is supposed that during the recent transfer of the archives of the Department of State to the new building on Fourteenth street, some of the papers may have accidentally got astray. Among them none could have been more interesting than the following interesting letter of the great Napoleon, of which the subjoined is a translation: It is addressed to the American minister referred to was the famous John Armstrong, afterwards Secretary of State:

Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the National Constitutions, Emperor of the French, to the Most Excellent, Most High, Most Powerful and Most Magnificent Prince, our Very Dear and Good Friend, Greeting:

To M. le Champagny, Duke de Cadore, Minister for Foreign Relations at Paris:

PARIS, 10th January, 1810.

MONSIEUR DUKE DE CADORE:—I have written to the Minister from America. It is beyond all ridiculous that he writes of things that one does not comprehend at all. I prefer that he should write in English, but at length and in a manner that I can understand. For he is in that an affairs so important. He contents himself in writing letters of four lines? Speak to the Secretary of State and tell him that I am tired of him who is about arriving from America. Send by a courier extraordinary a dispatch in cipher to make known to me if the Secretary of Legation is not represented here—that its Minister is not with him. I understand French, is a man with whom one cannot deal; that all obstacles would be removed if we had any Envoy to talk to me. I am ill-detailed on the matter. I do not know what effect the letter from Attenburg has had in London. I see no appearance that the communications will be continued, all these taken together have at last convinced the friends and adherents of Maximilian that the existence of the Mexican Empire as an appendage of the French crown is an impossibility, and that its duration is now only a question of weeks or more days.

The rumor of General Carillo having gone over to the liberals is confirmed. He is now besieging the fort at Perote, garrisoned by a detachment of Austrians, who have held out until now, but will have to succumb unless they receive reinforcements.

The Liberals are master of the possession of the right and left of the road from Puebla to Vera Cruz. Detachments of troops are scouting in all directions around V